DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Snow and much colder; brisk northwest winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,620. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 8c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A caucus of Republican Senators voted unanimously to confirm the nomination of Francis Hendricks to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. Among the bills passed was one offered by Senator Humphrey amending the banking law, and one by Assemblyman Hill providing $100,000 for a State building at the Pan-American Exposition. A compromise measure has been agreed upon which will insure the payment of the overdue salaries of school teachers.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—One witness was heard by the Senate committee in the Clark investigation. He said he voted for Clark, but while he received money from other sources, he got none for his vote. Senator Bacon argued for his Philippine resolution yesterday. The House session was short. John De Witt Warner of New York appeared before the House committee having the matter in charge to protest against the passage of the Shipping Subsidy bill. The delay of the Senate in ratifying pending treaties is being criticised.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reports that his casualties on Jan. 20 and Jan. 21 were 256 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Boers are accused of firing on the hospital at Kimberley. Gen. French reports a slight skirmish with the Boers near Colesberg. It is reported that the Boer shell factory at Johannesburg has been blown up. Russia has authorized the taking up of a 225,000,000-ruble loan in Persia. A tornado in Newfoundland yesterday blew a train of cars from the track into a bog. A Scotch prizefighter died yesterday from a blow received in a fight Monday.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 4.

As the result of five arrests made yesterday the police of the Tenderloin Precinct believe the gang of Chicago "badger" women has been broken up.

There is a growing feeling in National Guard circles that Gen. Hawkins's speech before the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment may cause some serious complications.

The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee decided that a tariff of 25 per cent. should be imposed on the commerce of Puerto Rico with the United States.

Page 3.

The bodies of Gen. Lawton and Major Logan arrived at San Francisco on the Thomas yesterday.

Page 7.

Harry Asken, the theatrical manager, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Boston.

Page 8.

The State Railroad Commission was in session in this city yesterday.

The Attorney General received a petition from Charles P. Bacon asking for the revocation of the charter of the State Trust Company.

Page 9.

The Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden opened yesterday.

Page 12.

Francisco Mariano of 329 West Sixty-ninth Street murdered his roommate, Eugenio Lucciani, yesterday.

Page 14.

Joseph W. Pullar, who is suing ex-Gov. Waller and others to have set aside the transfer of his fifty-thousand-dollar interest in his second wife's estate, was on the witness stand under cross-examination yesterday.

Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
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New Corporations.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Society.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 13
United Service.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.

MAY BE OVERDUE STEAMERS.

State of Nebraska and the Ethiopia Thought to Have Been Sighted Off Fire Island.

A steamer was sighted off Fire Island at 8 o'clock last night which is believed to be the long-overdue Anchor liner Ethiopia, from Glasgow, Jan. 11.

The vessel was so far away from the observatory at the time this report was made that her signals could not be made out distinctly.

Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning nothing further had been seen of the steamer. The steamer is evidently coming very slowly, as the run from Fire Island to Sandy Hook is usually made in about three or four hours.

Another steamer passed Fire Island at 1:20 o'clock this morning which is probably the State of Nebraska. She made no signals but from her appearance and rig she is in all probability the overdue vessel.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ROW.

Mayor of Philadelphia to Appoint a New Citizens' Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Fears are entertained that this city might lose the Republican National Convention, and the outcome of the meeting of 100 citizens to-morrow with Mayor Ashbridge is awaited with anxiety. The situation was made more complicated by the action of the old Citizens' Committee, now in power, which to-night condemned the Mayor's interference.

Mayor Ashbridge has sent out invitations asking 100 of Philadelphia's public-spirited citizens to attend a meeting to-morrow, when the matter of the convention will be discussed and the new committee organized. This was done in spite of the fact that the old Citizens' Committee has been successful in raising the $100,000, and its members refuse to be deposed by the Mayor. His radical action is likely to cause great trouble, and Senator Hanna is expected to be present to-morrow in order to settle the dispute finally.

Edward Everett Hale's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The South Congregational Church, at a largely attended special meeting to-night, accepted the resignation of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, making him pastor emeritus, and then elected to the pastorate the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association. The tribute to Dr. Hale's services, which the Secretary presented, is an eloquent testimonial to his worth. The newly elected pastor is the son of President Eliot of Harvard University, and is thirty-eight years of age. Previous to his election to his present official position he was pastor of a Unitarian church in Brooklyn.

Chicago Imports Belgian Hares.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—More than 700 Belgian hares, the animal that English poultry dealers sell as a substitute for chicken and turkey, were brought to Chicago in a special stock car yesterday. The hares came from England. Each weighs in the neighborhood of eight pounds, and is colored somewhat like the common rabbit, but with a ruddier tinge. Some of them are valued at $100 each.

Cincinnati Gives Up the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The project to obtain the National Democratic Convention for Cincinnati has fallen through. W. B. Melish of the committee says the railroads favor Kansas City or Milwaukee, and these cities have offered substantial donations to the campaign fund.

The Waldorf-Astoria on Wheels.

It would seem so to one traveling to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York every morning.—Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN FEARS NEW FOES?

Troops Are Kept at Home Awaiting Eventualities.

THE FLEET MAY BE MOBILIZED

Would Be a Warning to Europe Not to Interfere.

Talk Now in London of Calling Out All the Available Remaining Militia of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is now known that the Cabinet devoted much of its discussions on Saturday to the mobilization of the fleet. Nothing was settled except that, until further security to the home coasts has obtained by naval preparations, the Eighth Division shall not be sent to South Africa.

On Monday the Admiralty issued orders that the Channel Squadron, instead of leaving Portland this week for Gibraltar, as previously directed, shall assemble on Feb. 5 off Eddystone and proceed to Bantry for a fortnight's exercises, off the Irish coast, thus keeping in home waters for a time.

This decision to delay the Eighth Division at a time when reinforcements are so urgently required may only mean that transports are not yet available, and that the division will embark when the shipping is ready; but this is causing much comment.

The mobilization of reserve warships, if such a course shall be determined upon, would be of the utmost importance. There is nothing in the intelligence possessed by the public to cause the Cabinet's prolonged discussion of this matter; and the inference is that the fleet may be mobilized as a general warning to other countries to keep their hands off the Transvaal question, or the Ministry may have definite knowledge that the neutral powers purpose to take some advantages elsewhere, while England is busy in South Africa.

One thing is certain. Ten thousand men, all ready to go to South Africa, are detained for reasons of which the public has no knowledge.

There is talk of forty-seven militia battalions being embodied. These are all of the militia not previously warned.

GEN. BULLER NOT DISCOURAGED

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Gen. Buller yesterday (Monday) read the following message from the Queen to Sir Charles Warren's force:

"'I must express my admiration of the troops during the past trying week, especially of those regiments you specify, and of the accomplishment of your arduous march.'

"Gen. Buller then told the men that they ought not to think, because they had retired from their position, that all their work was of no avail. On the contrary, in his opinion, they had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

"Gen. Buller then called for cheers for the Queen, which were heard for miles around."

A dispatch to The Times from Frere Camp, dated Jan. 26, and describing the capture of Spion Kop, says:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the strategic importance of the hill. It was held by the Boers in weakly fashion only because Gen. Warren's attack during the last three days had been one on the extreme left, two miles away."

The dispatch adds but little to what has already been cabled.

ROBERTS'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Spenser Wilkinson, the war expert, reviewing the military situation in The Morning Post, says:

"There is again a remarkable scarcity of information about what is taking place in the theatre of war. There must be more than one hundred war correspondents at the front; but they are kept silent.

"The column under Gen. Kelly-Kenny has occupied Thebus, about ninety miles by railway from Colesberg, where Gen. French is operating, and about forty-five miles from Stormberg Junction, where the Boers opposed to Gen. Gatacre are believed to be. The strength of Gen. Kelly-Kenny's column is not told, but as that officer commands the Sixth Division the whole of which has reached Cape Town, and as there is no word of any part of it having gone to Natal, the probability is that the column is identical with the division.

"At any rate, it is to be hoped that this is the case and that the last has been heard of breaking up divisions into fragments. The dispatch of this column, if, as must be presumed, it is strong enough for independent operations, portends a great deal.

"In the first place, it means that the campaign in Natal is to be left to take care of itself. For, if the Sixth Division is at Thebus, there is no other force at Cape Town capable of turning the balance in Natal. Ladysmith, then, is not to be relieved. Its garrison must hold out as long as possible or make a desperate attempt to fight its way out, unless, indeed, Gen. Buller with such forces as he has tries a third time to drive back the Boer Army.

"This decision implies that the war will be prolonged, and that the Boers are to be given time to push their advantage in Natal. They will try to overcome Sir George White's force, and to take the offensive against Gen. Buller, whose army they would in that case, perhaps, be able to hold by putting several parts of their own more mobile force in positions on his front, flanks, and rear. Gen. Buller would keep them occupied as long as his supplies and ammunition lasted.

"During these operations the British forces in Cape Colony and the reinforcements on the way would be collected into an army to march through the Free State. If that march could be rapid enough to produce an effect on the mind of the Boer Commander in Chief, while Gen. Buller's force is still occupying him, the plan might lead to a decisive result, but there can hardly be a start for another month, and a march through the Free State must take a month at least. It is not easy to-day to foresee what can happen in Natal by the end of March.

"Meanwhile the mission of Gen. Kelly-Kenny does not altogether explain itself. It seems a little strange that the new column should not first have been sent to the assistance of Gen. French, who has hemmed in a force of Boers, but finds them reinforced from the north. Anything like a division added to Gen. French's force ought to enable him to destroy the Boer forces with which he is dealing, by completing his circle around them and then gradually closing it in upon them.

"The formation of a fresh column while this kind of concentration was possible looks like a continuation of the old policy of dispersion instead of concentration. Gen. Kelly-Kenny will have to mend the railway bridge at Steynsburg as he moves eastward, and as his advance continues he will enter a hilly and perhaps difficult country."

BOER SHELL WORKS BLOWN UP.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A special dispatch from Durban says a refugee who has arrived there from Johannesburg reports the destruction of the Boer shell factory at that place on Jan. 20. The loss, it is added, is irreparable.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR MAFEKING.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 29.—Special dispatches from Pretoria, dated Thursday, Jan. 25, report that a collision occurred at Crocodile Pool between Boer outposts and the British, who were in overwhelming force.

The burghers at first retired, but, on being reinforced, drove the British from their position. The Boers had two wounded.

BOERS FIRE ON A HOSPITAL?

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 26.—The wholesale bombardment which lasted all day long yesterday was resumed this morning. The Boers sent 380 shells into all parts of Kimberley. There were several casualties, including a woman and child.

The favorite target appears to have been the hospital. A shrapnel shell exploded close to a hearse which was proceeding to the cemetery, and a shell burst in the cemetery during the funeral.

DR. LEYDS WILL GO TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The newspapers here announce that Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Representative of the Transvaal, will spend a few days in this city next week.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Berlin financiers assert with reference to the report that Dr. Leyds came to Berlin to raise a loan that there would not be the slightest possibility of his succeeding, as the Transvaal has no guarantee to offer.

A correspondent has information, however, that since his arrival Dr. Leyds has repeatedly conferred with the Foreign Secretary, Count von Bülow, regarding the situation created by the war.

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Buller reports that the casualties to the non-commissioned officers and men in the two actions of Jan. 20 and Jan. 21 were 17 killed, 233 wounded, and 6 missing.

BRITISH OFFICERS ARE BLAMED.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The British defeats in South Africa continue to engross public attention. Gen. von Bogustawsky, who is a leading military writer, said to-day:

"What strikes military men as most unfavorable is the total lack of topographical knowledge among the British officers. Under analogous conditions, for example, our General Staff would long ago have studied the topography of Spion Kop. We admit the bravery of the soldiers, but utterly condemn the incapacity of their leaders.

"As for Great Britain's prestige, she must be counted a world power so long as her fleet is intact, but the reputation of her army is absolutely gone. Moreover, it is quite certain that the British Navy has failings, which will appear the first time there is a serious collision. For instance, the naval guns are not up to requirements."

According to reliable private reports received here, the Cape Dutch are still joining the Boer forces.

The German press expresses the belief that Great Britain has about reached the end of her military resources and would do well to acknowledge defeat and to conclude peace. The Kreuz Zeitung, which attributes her reverses largely to the absence of compulsory military service, says:

"Among the most interesting results of the South African campaign is the much-denied truth that the worth of nations is weighed in war's balance, and England is already in the midst of catastrophe."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says it is evident that not only Gen. Warren, but Gen. Buller's whole force has been defeated on the Tugela. This it calls the "beginning of the end."

GEN. FRENCH HAS A SKIRMISH.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 26.—Gen. French reconnoitred yesterday beyond Bastard's Nek with a force of Hussars, Inniskillings, four guns of the Royal Artillery, mounted infantry, the Yorkshire, Wiltshire, and a portion of the Essex regiments.

Turning to the northeast, he approached the Boer position at Rietfontein, nine miles beyond Colesburg, at the wagon bridge road, which the enemy have been fortifying with a view of falling back when they evacuate Colesburg.

Cautiously approaching, Gen. French shelled the enemy, who replied with artillery and infantry fire.

The British, who were well protected, suffered but little. An officer and nine men were wounded, one of the latter of whom has since died, and three men are missing.

As the Boers were found in great force, confirming the reported reinforcement, and in a strong position, Gen. French discontinued the attack and returned to camp.

PRETORIA, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says Commander Delaroy reports that a large body of British advanced Thursday, Jan. 25, and he attacked them, causing the British to retire after suffering severe loss. The Boer casualties were two men slightly wounded.

Gen. Grobler reports heavy fighting since daybreak, the British, in great force, endeavoring to surround the Boer positions. Gen. Schoeman hastened to the assistance of Gen. Grobler. Gen. Schoeman returned this evening, and reports that the British were repulsed, and that the Boers maintained their positions. The Boer loss was four men slightly and one man severely wounded. The British loss is not known, but must be severe.

TRANSVAAL WAR RELIEF FUND.

Committee to Receive Contributions from British Sympathizers.

"The Transvaal War Relief Fund" is the caption of an appeal which has been issued by the New York committee which has been formed to obtain contributions to the fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London. The fund is designed to relieve the suffering and destitution resulting from the war in South Africa. Specifically, it is used to relieve the widows and orphans, the sick and wounded, disabled soldiers and sailors, and wives and children in temporary distress.

The committee appeals for subscriptions to residents of New York and vicinity who have British affiliations or are in sympathy with the object, and small sums are solicited as well as large ones. They can be sent to any of the members of the Executive Committee, whose names and addresses are as follows: Almeric Paget, Chairman of the General Committee, 80 Broadway; R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 70 Broadway; Cecil Baring, Treasurer, Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street; John Foord, Secretary, 312 Manhattan Avenue; the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., St. George's Rectory, 209 East Sixteenth Street; George Massey, 68 William Street; Oswald Sanderson, 20 Broadway; W. E. Glyn, 50 Wall Street; E. Litchfield, 25 Pine Street; R. Monro Ferguson, 35 Liberty Street, and George Gray Ward, 253 Broadway.

Fastest Morning Train to Chicago.

Leaves New York every day via Pennsylvania Railroad. Service unsurpassed.—Adv.

GOEBEL WINS THE KENTUCKY CONTEST

The Board Finds for Him on a Strict Party Vote.

DRAWS UP ITS REPORT

Legislators Try to Take Immediate Action, but Fail.

No Quorum Could Be Gathered for Night Session—Republicans Will Resort to the Courts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—While William Goebel lay at the point of death in his room as the result of an assassin's bullet, the contesting boards, which for two weeks had been listening to the evidence in his contest for the Governor's chair, declared him entitled to the seat.

The boards having in charge the contests between Goebel and Taylor for Governor and Beckham and Marshall for Lieutenant Governor met at 7 o'clock to-night in the City Hall to consider the evidence submitted to them and prepare their report to the Legislature.

A few legal authorities were read to them at the request of Senator Allen, who wished light shed upon a few doubtful points. The vote was then taken, and by a strict party vote of 10 to 1 William Goebel was declared to have been legally elected Governor of Kentucky.

The Beckham-Marshall contest was then voted upon, and a vote of 9 to 2 settled this matter. No announcement was made of the reasons leading up to the report being made to-night, the boards taking everything at one leap. Each one of the members of both committees announced that he had made up his mind as to the merits of the case, and voted promptly as his name was called.

In the contest for Governor, Representative Garberry was the one to vote in favor of Taylor, and in the Beckham-Marshall contest Reid and Lilly were with Marshall.

Prior to the night session a session had been held late in the afternoon at which counsel for Gov. Taylor asked a postponement, saying that in the state of the public mind it would be idle to argue the case. Postponement being refused, it was agreed that argument should be dispensed with and the board meet at 7 o'clock to receive citations of authorities and consider a verdict.

DEPLORES THE SHOOTING.

Messrs. Edelen and W. C. P. Breckinridge of Taylor's counsel said they did not fear for their personal safety, but Gov. Taylor's counsel had been threatened with the same fate as Goebel. Chairman Hickman said he thought the attorneys were perfectly safe.

Mr. Lilly, the Republican member of the Lieutenant Gubernatorial Board, then addressed the board, saying:

"No heart is more pained than mine over the occurrence of to-day. I want to say that my mind is made up in this case, and ten years of argument could not change it.

"Assassination is a crime of the most heinous character, and I can under no circumstances fail to express the profoundest contempt for its perpetrator and instigator. The political debates arouse passion, I feel it myself, and so does each of you. Nothing that could be said would have a good influence."

Senator Allen, Democrat, followed Mr. Lilly. He said he had not made up his mind and had depended on the argument for his opinion. He was in doubt, he said, as to the law involved. He said he wanted legal authority as to military interference and irregular ballots. On his motion the boards agreed to consider the authorities cited by counsel.

WANT IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Only a few members of the Legislature attended the session at which the verdict was reached. An effort was made by a number of Democrats to get together a quorum of both Houses, hold a night session, hear the reports of the two committees at once, and adopt them, and declare Goebel the Governor of Kentucky before morning.

They were anxious to give him the honor before he died. So many legislators had gone to Louisville and Lexington for to-night that it was found impossible to carry out the programme. It is a certainty that Goebel will be made Governor to-morrow if he is alive.

A clash between the members of the Legislature and the military was narrowly averted to-night. The rumor was carried to the office of the Adjutant General that the Democratic members of the Legislature had determined to hold a night session in the Opera House, receive the report of the contesting board, declare Goebel Governor, and seize the State government. No such thing was contemplated, although it had been discussed by different members of the House.

When the word was received by the militia officers it was determined to break up the meeting. The "Assembly" was sounded and the troops formed for a march to the Opera House. They had reached the south gate of the Capitol grounds when word was brought that no meeting was to be held and the soldiers returned to their quarters.

The Republicans will probably as soon as the decision is rendered in favor of Goebel make application in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati for an injunction restraining Goebel and Beckham from taking their seats, and the battle will then be continued before Judge Taft of that court.

The Republican attorneys and Gov. Taylor are confident that at least a temporary injunction will be granted and that the ultimate victory will be in their favor.

The grounds upon which the injunction will be asked are the prejudice of the Legislative body, the alleged unfitness of several members of the board to sit in judgment upon the case, and several other grounds which the attorneys decline to-night to discuss.

The following report was made out late to-night by a majority of the contest board. The minority reports will be drawn up to-morrow:

THE BOARD'S REPORT.

"The undersigned, the board appointed and selected by the General Assembly to determine the contested election for the office of Governor for this Commonwealth between William Goebel, contestant, and William S. Taylor, contestee, beg leave to report that we have heard all the evidence offered by both parties, and we now respectfully report to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky that in our opinion William Goebel was legally elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on the 7th day of November, 1899, and that he then and there received the highest number of legal votes cast for any one for the office of Governor of Kentucky at said election, and we therefore respectfully suggest that this report be approved, and a resolution adopted by this joint assembly declaring the said William Goebel Governor-elect of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the term commencing the 12th day of December, 1899.

"We decide that the said William Goebel has received the highest number of legal votes, and is adjudged to be the person elected to said office of Governor for the term prescribed by law."

The report in the case of the contest for Lieutenant Governor is identical, with the exception of the names.

TORPEDO BOAT'S CREW LOST.

Goes Down with the Vessel, Whose Name Is Unknown.

CORUNNA, Spain, Jan. 30.—A report has reached here from Finisterre that a torpedo boat, name and nationality unknown, has been totally lost with all on board.

HYDROPHOBIA STILL SPREADS.

More Cattle in Pennsylvania Are Becoming Diseased.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Jan. 30.—The hydrophobia epidemic among the cattle in this county continues to spread, and especially in the vicinity of Miles and Brush Townships. Dr. Riter of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and his assistant, Dr. Burd, who arrived here yesterday from Harrisburg, are making every effort to prevent the disease from spreading, but with little success.

All the farms in that part of the county are quarantined, and the cattle are running wild in the stables, breaking stalls and knocking off their horns. One animal is known to have broken its neck. The disease is found to exist in its worst form. Some of the cattle have been killed and their brains sent to Harrisburg for a chemical analysis.

It is the general opinion that the disease originated in the bite of a mad dog that ran wild through the valley last week. While authorities are determined to overcome it, it has gained such headway that there is little chance of its being conquered for some time.

THE BROOKLYN DINNER PLANS.

Stated that It Will Not Be a Sound-Money Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representatives Clayton and Fitzgerald, who have been looking after the arrangements for the Democratic banquet in Brooklyn on Feb. 10, have secured promises from several prominent Southern and Western Democrats in the House of Representatives that they will attend and speak. They are Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House; Swanson and Hay of Virginia, Williams of Mississippi, Clayton of Alabama, and De Armond of Missouri. Mr. Ryan of New York has also accepted an invitation.

The political and geographical make-up of this list of speakers disposes of the idea that it is to be a "sound-money dinner." Mr. Driggs said to-night that the impression that it was to be so limited was erroneous. It was to be a Democratic dinner and was to afford an opportunity for the Democrats of the Greater New York to make the acquaintance of the Democrats of the South and West.

THE STANDARD OIL LOSES.

Ohio Supreme Court Upholds Valentine-Stewart Anti-Trust Law.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision which sustains what is generally known as the Valentine-Stewart anti-trust law, which prohibits the combination of companies or firms for illegal purposes, which are therein outlined.

The decision is given in a demurrer filed by the Standard Oil Company, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. The litigation was that instituted by Attorney General Monnett against the Standard Oil, Buckeye Pipe Line, and Solar Refining Companies.

PROFESSOR WAS TOO HONEST.

Chicago Board of Review Cuts Down His Personal Property Return.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Herman E. Von Holst, anti-expansion Professor of History at the University of Chicago, was surprised by his personal property tax bill last week. Instead of having to pay $478.15, Collector Magee's notice called for only $127. Investigation revealed that the Board of Review had revised the Professor's estimate and cut it down over $17,000.

Revenue officials recalled that Prof. Von Holst livened up tax matters last Summer by publicly reproaching himself for having filed an honest schedule. When the Hyde Park assessments were published Prof. Von Holst discovered that he was the richest man in the neighborhood, and it led him to discourse vigorously on the evils of telling the truth.

NO WESTERN MARYLAND SALE.

Mayor of Baltimore Will Recede from His Determination.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Pressure of public sentiment and the protests of the leading mercantile and commercial bodies of Baltimore have compelled Mayor Hayes to reconsider and recede from his determination to force the immediate sale of the Western Maryland Railroad to the New York syndicate or other parties.

The Board of City Finance Commissioners will meet to-morrow, and it is believed will agree to postpone any action looking to the sale of the road for one year and to pledge protection of the floating debt. The resolution prepared by the City Solicitor declares, it is stated, that unless assurances are given that the city will protect the floating indebtedness of the road, the appointment of a receiver to take charge of its affairs will be necessary. Such a course will entail heavy expense, the value of the road will be greatly diminished, and the loss to the city will exceed the amount of the floating indebtedness, now reported to be $225,000.

In view of these facts, therefore, the resolution goes on to say that the Finance Commissioners recommend that provision be made in any legal action looking to the foreclosure of the road either for the city to pay the debt or have it fully protected.

To Distribute Beveridge's Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Republican National Executive Committee has decided to use Senator Beveridge's speech on the Philippines as an educational document during the coming Presidential campaign. So many requests from the Northwest and points South have been made for copies of the speech that it was thought advisable to order the speech printed and circulated. As a clear and interesting description of the islands the address is considered by the party leaders as a valuable contribution to political literature and it is proposed to print thousands of copies for distribution.

Vanderbilt Horses to be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 30.—The horses of the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate, which are for the greater portion at the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth, will be sold to a New York dealer, who was inspecting the string a few days ago, and on every side there is evidence that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her family, save Alfred G. Vanderbilt, intend making a prolonged visit to Europe.

Found Dead in a Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—This afternoon Isaac Fox, a saloon keeper, found George J. Van Horne of Sound Beach lying dead in the toilet room of the saloon, a pistol by his side. He had evidently been dead an hour, but no one had heard the pistol shot, though there were a number of men but a few feet away. Those in the place said that Van Horne had been sitting about all day in a despondent mood, and they did not know when he disappeared. The police and Coroner are investigating.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift, and sure. Leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street, daily 3 P. M., arrives Washington 8 P. M. Exquisite Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

GOEBEL IS SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN

Mortally Wounded While Going to the Capitol.

DEATH IS VERY NEAR

Bullet Came from Building in Which Is Taylor's Office.

CITY IN AN UPROAR.

Republicans Denounce the Shooting—All Kentucky Troops Called Out—Perpetrator of Deed Is Unknown—One Arrest Made.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—William Goebel, the Democratic contestant for Governor of Kentucky, was shot by an assassin this morning while on his way to the Capitol. One ball struck Mr. Goebel, and latest reports are to the effect that he has very little, if any, chance of recovery.

At midnight Mr. Goebel was resting easily but was very weak. All of the physicians are agreed that, if he lives through the night, the chances are in his favor, but, with one exception, all of them say he is almost certain to die before morning.

Senator Goebel was wounded by a rifle ball of small calibre, not over .38, which struck him in the right side, just below the armpit. The ball passed through the back part of the right lung, across the body in a diagonal line, passing out below the left shoulder blade. He was on his way to the Senate Chamber in company with Col. Jack Chinn and Warden Eph Lillard of the Frankfort Penitentiary. Mr. Lillard was a few feet in advance of Goebel and Chinn, who were walking side by side, Goebel being on the right and Chinn upon the left.

FIRST SHOT TAKES EFFECT.

From the outer edge of the Capitol grounds to the steps of the Capitol Building the distance is about 300 feet. Two-thirds of this had been passed, and the men were walking slowly, when suddenly a shot rang out from a large three-story building which stands fifty feet east of the Capitol Building. This building is used for offices by nearly all the leading officials of the State, Gov. Taylor and the Secretary of State having rooms on the first floor. As the shot was heard, Goebel gave a quick involuntary exclamation of pain and made an effort to draw his own revolver. His strength was unequal to the task, however, and he sank upon the pavement. With great rapidity several more shots were fired, the bullets striking the brick sidewalk close to where Goebel lay. None of them touched him, however.

Lillard hastily turned around to aid Goebel, who was supported by Chinn, who had his arms about him almost as soon as he touched the pavement. "Get help," said Chinn to Lillard, and, turning to Goebel, he asked:

"Are you hurt, Goebel? Did they get you?"

"They have got me this time," said Goebel. "I guess they have killed me."

In less than a minute a crowd of men was around Goebel. He was losing much blood and was becoming very weak. He was hastily carried to the office of Dr. E. E. Hume, in the basement of the Capitol Hotel, about a thousand feet from the spot where the shooting occurred. Here he was laid on a sofa, while Dr. Hume made a hasty examination, pronouncing the wound to be of a nature that must cause death in a short time. Goebel, who showed great fortitude and courage throughout, smiled weakly as he heard the verdict and feebly rolled his head from side to side in token of dissent from the opinion expressed by the physician.

DEATH IS CERTAIN.

The wounded man was then carried to his room on the second floor of the Capitol Hotel, and in addition to Dr. Hume, Drs. McCormick and Ely were summoned to attend him. After a careful examination of the wound, the doctors announced that while exceedingly dangerous, it was not necessarily fatal unless complications or blood poisoning should set in. Goebel kept up his courage, insisting again and again that he was not going to die. It was decided by his friends to call in also the services of Dr. McMurty, a prominent surgeon of Louisville, and urgent messages were at once sent for him. After the wound was dressed Mr. Goebel showed great exhaustion, and it was announced by the physician that in all probability he would die within a short time. He rallied, and under the influence of an opiate sank into a gentle slumber which lasted for several hours.

WHERE SHOT CAME FROM.

The window in the centre of the third story of the building, from which the shot was fired, was raised about eight inches from the sill to permit an unobstructed passage for the bullet when Mr. Goebel should come within range. Both Chinn and Lillard assert that while the first shot came from the direction of the window in the third story, there were other shots fired from different portions of the same building. Some of those who heard the shots say that at least one shot was fired from the office of the Secretary of State. This, however, is not true, as there were men in the office of the Secretary of State who rushed to the window as soon as the shots were heard, and all of them declare that there was no shot fired from that part of the building.

The window in the third story was left open, no effort having been made to close it by the would-be assassin, while not another window in the building was opened, nor were there any places where bullets had been fired through them.

FARMER UNDER ARREST.

Harland Whittaker, a farmer from Butler County, the home county of Gov. Taylor, is now in jail at Louisville, charged with the crime. There is no direct evidence against Whittaker, and he was placed under arrest more because he was caught around the Capitol building when the shots were fired than for any other apparent reason. He denies in the most positive manner that he had any connection with the shooting or knew anything about it. He was running toward the scene of the shooting when he was arrested.

Whittaker was arrested as he came down the steps on the east side of the State office building, directly below the window from which the shots had been fired. As he reached the sidewalk and was hastening toward the scene of the shooting, he was met by John E. Miles, who is seventy-six years of age. Without hesitation, Miles threw himself upon Whittaker, winding his arms around him, and calling loudly for help. It was right at hand, and in an instant Whittaker was surrounded by a group of men, many of them with drawn revolvers. He made no attempt to escape, knowing well that the slightest attempt to do so would have brought a dozen bullets into his body.

PRISONER WELL ARMED.

The man submitted quietly to a search, which was quickly made, the proceeds being three revolvers and one big knife. A quick examination of the revolvers showed that none of the cartridges had been used, and there was no powder smut on any part of his weapons, proving conclusively that he could not have used any of his three revolvers. In addition to this, all those who heard the shots join in the statement that they were from a rifle and from a smaller weapon. Whittaker was quickly led away and placed in the jail, while a guard was placed at the outer entrance to keep out all people who had no direct connection with the institution.

The prisoner is a man slightly over the medium size, with sandy hair and mustache. He was disposed to take things calmly, although he repeated again and again that he knew nothing whatever about the shooting.

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

"I was on the first floor of the building," he said, "when I heard Gov. Taylor tell that man Davis, the Capitol policeman, to go over at once to see Gen. Collier. I said I would go with him, and that was where I was going. I wanted to know, too, what the shooting was about. When I stepped outside that man grabbed me, and that's all I know, and that's a fact."

Few people believe that Whittaker is guilty of the crime, but the fact that he was hastily leaving the building from which the shooting was done was enough to make trouble for him.

"That man Davis," to whom Whittaker referred, is Col. John Davis, the custodian of the Capitol grounds. His story agrees with that of Whittaker.

"I was just outside of Gov. Taylor's office," said Col. Davis, "when I heard the shots, and heard Gov. Taylor say: 'My God, what have they done?' He called to me at once to go over to the office of Adjt. Gen. Collier, and Whittaker went along. I am positive that he could not have done the shooting. We were at the door of the building in too short a time for that."

DOORS BRISTLE WITH GUNS.

As soon as it was known that the bullet which struck down Mr. Goebel had come from the building to the east, a group of men gathered in front of the door on the east side. Others ran around to the door on the west side to prevent the escape of anybody from there.

Several men attempted to enter the doors from the outside, but were prevented by groups of mountaineers, who stood in the doorways. Some of these men held Winchesters in their hands and presented an aspect so generally uninviting that no attempt was made to search the building and nobody gained entrance to it for several minutes after the shooting had been done and the assassin had ample opportunity to escape.

WAS IT A PLOT?

That the shooting of Mr. Goebel was the result of a carefully laid plan is without question. The man who did the work had evidently taken his stand at the window and waited until his victim was in full sight before firing.

Ever since the influx of mountaineers last week, a large number of them have been sleeping in the upper part of the State House. It is not known, however, that any of the men did the work, or that they had any knowledge of the premeditated crime. There has not, so far, been discovered the slightest direct evidence pointing to any man, and it is not likely now that any will ever be found.

The man who fired the shots took the precaution to conceal his location by using smokeless powder cartridges. A score of people were where they had a full view of the side of the building from which the firing was done, and all of them declare that not a sign of powder smoke was visible. Both Chinn and Lillard are men of experience in affairs in which powder smoke is a more or less prominent feature, and both declare that while they could tell the general direction from which the bullets came they could not guess at the spot from which they were fired.

SMOKELESS POWDER USED.

"I tried hard to get a sight of the fellow," said Lillard. "He kept pouring the lead down at us, and I will swear there was not a sign of anything to indicate from where he was shooting. As many shots as he fired would make considerable powder smoke if ordinary cartridges were used, but never a sign of smoke could I see."

"I looked around a mighty brief spell," said Col. Chinn, "but there was nothing for me to look at, so I paid atention to Goebel. The fellow used smokeless powder all right enough, and I guess he was pretty wise to do it. Somebody might have got him if they had known where to look for him. By the time we knew where to look he had gone, and it was time to look somewhere else."

TROOPS BEFORE THE CAPITOL.

The Republican State officials and members of the Legislature, without exception, denounced the shooting in the most unmeasured terms. Gov. Taylor immediately caused a small address to be published, in which he declared the affair to be a disgrace and an outrage, and calling for the most sober condemnation. He sent orders at once to Adjt. Gen. Collier, directing him

possession of them and the approaches, allowing nobody to enter the gates. Twenty minutes after the shooting Capt. Walcott and his men marched across the front of the Capitol building and halted at the foot of the steps.

REPUBLICANS THREATENED.

Orders were issued to outside companies throughout the State to make ready at once to come to Frankfort, the entire State Guard being called into service. It was feared that the news of the shooting would so inflame the Democrats that they would come to Frankfort in swarms, while the mountaineers would lose no time in coming to the capital for the purpose of upholding their party principles.

"It makes no difference to me," said Gen. Collier, "who starts anything, we will preserve order on both sides."

The excitement among the followers of Mr. Goebel was great, and for a short time immediately following the shooting of their leaders there was more than a possibility that some hotheads would seek vengeance upon their political enemies. Threats were made against Republican leaders and attorneys during the excitement, but the leading Democratic members of the House and Senate soon brought them to calmer talk.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

As the news spread through the streets that Goebel had been shot, men began to pour toward the Capitol grounds from all sides, one throng being led by two firemen, one of whom carried a Winchester rifle, which the other finally prevailed upon him to lay aside. A shooting affray occurred in a saloon about this time. Craig Ireland, a sporting man, fatally wounding Ike Williams, a negro. The men were in an altercation, when Williams struck Ireland, who promptly sent a bullet through the negro's stomach. Ireland was locked up. This second shooting caused great excitement for a time, and it was thought the long-threatened political shooting all along the line had at last been inaugurated. The affair, however, had nothing to do with the political situation.

GATLING GUNS POSTED.

Three hundred men of the Second Kentucky Infantry are camped around the Capitol building and 1,500 more are expected during the night and before to-morrow noon.

Word was received that the Louisville Legion, the First Kentucky Infantry, would bring with it the famous Gatling gun that has figured so extensively in the evidence presented by the Democratic attorneys in the Gubernatorial contest case.

All through the building in which the Adjutant General's office is situated lay sleeping soldiers, every man with his cartridge belt still buckled around his waist. Outside the door, the rifles were stacked. Sentries walking beats beside them. The Gatling gun of the Lexington company was posted just to the west of the Capitol steps, and a tall Sergeant who had it in charge had carefully calculated the range to a row of small stores and dwelling houses south of the Capitol grounds.

For weeks it has been the story that, when an attack should be made upon the State Government by the discontented of either party, the firing would commence from the upper windows of these buildings. Night after night they have been dark, and rumor has garrisoned them alternately with desperate mountaineers, all of them for Taylor, or with fighting men from Henry and Owen Counties, who were ready to die for Goebel. The story was always the same. Its nature depended entirely upon the political bias of the man who told it.

Rumors were thick that armed bodies of men were forming upon the outskirts of the town, and that before morning they would pass into the city "just for a little bombardment." Col. Williams, commanding the troops gathered around the State House to-night, took very little stock in any of these stories but he was none the less ready to join in the "little bombardment" whenever it proved agreeable to the other side. Every preparation was made to resist an attack, although it was not believed that one would be made.

Ex-Mayor Ira Julian was early on the scene advising the crowd to disperse.

"Let the blood be on the head of the assassins. They have openly boasted for months that Senator Goebel would never be Governor of the State. They always intended to prevent it in this way. Let us have no rioting; if we do, they are prepared to rush in the Federal bayonets."

The Democrats are keeping exceedingly close watch over the person of J. C. W. Beckham, the contestant for the position of Lieutenant Governor. Now that Goebel is dying he is their only hope, and they declare with earnestness there will be no Governor but Beckham. He is kept in his room at the Capitol Hotel and will be guarded very closely until the trouble is over. He declares that he needs no guard, but the Democrats pay no attention to his remonstrances.

SKETCH OF GOEBEL'S CAREER.

Senator William Goebel was born in a small hamlet in Sullivan County, Penn., forty-four years ago. He never married. With his parents he came to Covington when quite a boy. William started to learn the jewelry trade in Cincinnati, but after remaining there a short time, about 1873 he entered the law office of Stevenson & Myers. After the dissolution of this firm he continued with the firm of Stevenson & O'Hara, and afterward became the law partner of ex-Gov. John W. Stevenson. Later he became the law partner of John G. Carlisle, the ex-Speaker, Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury. He served as a member of the Democratic State Committee for years. The Democratic State Convention at Louisville last June that nominated Senator Goebel for Governor over Stone and Gen. Harding was one of the most notable gatherings of the kind in the history of the State.

Senator Goebel drafted the present election law of Kentucky, a measure which has attracted unusual attention on account of its peculiar provision. On the returns of the county boards, afterward affirmed by the State Board of Elections, the certificate of election was given to Taylor, the contestee.

Mr. Goebel's first advent in politics was as a candidate for State Senator to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Bryan, who was elected Lieutenant Governor with Buckner in 1887, and since then he has continuously represented Kenton County in the Senate. He steadfastly refused to have his picture taken up to his candidacy for Governor, and persistently refused to write an autobiography, and none is found in the many histories and lives of famous men of Kentucky. He has made his home for years with Mrs. M. Bryson, on Sixth Street, Simple in his manners and a close student, most of his life until he ran for Governor was given to his law books or literature.

Goebel has been characterized as a man of overweening ambition and one who enjoyed no close friendships. It was after he had secured the passage of a bill which reduced the tolls of a bridge over the Ohio River to 1 cent for a foot passenger that he became involved in a quarrel with Col. John Sanford, a popular ex-Confederate officer, who owned stock in the river bridges. The Colonel had threatened to kill him on sight, according to Goebel's supporters, because of an article which Goebel had written, and Goebel armed himself. They met and Sanford asked if he had written the article in question. Goebel said that he had, and shot Sanford. He was released on the subsequent inquiry, the testimony showing that Sanford had made a movement as if to draw a revolver. The decision was that it was a case of self-defense. Col. Sanford's widow went insane, and this was placed on the score against Goebel.

NEWS REACHES WASHINGTON.

Kentucky Shooting Distresses the President—He Will Not Interfere—Republican Senators Talk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The news of the shooting of William Goebel was received at the White House while the Cabinet was in session. Upon reading the bulletin the President expressed his sorrow, and remarked that it was a great calamity. He was much distressed at the news, and so were all the members of the Cabinet. All agreed that it was a most lamentable occurrence.

After the Cabinet meeting adjourned each of the members expressed his deep regret that the political differences in Kentucky had brought about bloodshed.

The President had been kept well informed as to the situation in Frankfort, and knew that public feeling was running high, with danger of disturbance, but the possibility of the shooting of one or the other of the men prominently engaged in the contest had never entered his mind.

There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Administration to interfere in Kentucky affairs even in view of the lamentable events of to-day. In the words of a member of the Cabinet, Kentucky will be left to manage her own affairs. There will be no Federal troops sent into the State, except upon a call from the Legislature after the regular constitutional method and the officials here regard the possibility of such a call as too remote to be entertained.

In the event that troops are needed the Government would be obliged to go as far as St. Louis for them. The nearest post to Frankfort is Fort Thomas, where there are only four companies of the Second Infantry; at Chicago there are one battery of artillery and four companies of the Fifth Infantry; at Columbus Barracks there is one company of the Seventh Infantry, and at Jefferson Barracks one troop of the Sixth Cavalry. Not all of these could be spared at one time, even if they were wanted.

Various opinions are expressed here as to what would be the result of the attempted assassination. A Republican Senator who spoke of it said very emphatically:

"If Goebel lives, this will make him Governor; if he should die, it will put the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the chair. It may be that the Republicans won the fight at the polls, but they ought not to have let this method of removing an obnoxious officer to be practiced. Goebel was an assassin himself, but there is seldom sufficient excuse for fighting fire with fire."

Another Senator said: "I regret it as a Republican, but I do not think the reckless and criminal act of a ruffian should be allowed to change the election. The Republicans plainly won in Kentucky. The people knew they had won. I fear that they have contributed too much to bring about the state of feeling that made this shooting possible and that graver news is to come."

BLACKBURN ON THE SHOOTING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator-elect Blackburn of Kentucky, who was one of the first in Washington to receive word of the shooting of Mr. Goebel, made the following statement to-night:

"It is impossible for me to express the feelings produced by the news just received from Frankfort. The assassination of Goebel has been predicted for months, so that it would hardly be correct to say that it was altogether unexpected. The reorganization of the militia of the State by Bradley during the latter part of his administration, placing the military affairs of the State upon substantially a Republican partisan basis; the importation of armed ruffians from the mountains into Frankfort within the last few days; their indefensible conduct while in the capital city, coupled with threats of resort to violence and force, all pointed to a culmination like this.

"Whether significant or not, it is peculiarly unfortunate that the shots of the assassin should have been fired from the building exclusively occupied by Gov. Taylor and other Republican State officials. Unless the assassin can be identified, the public will naturally conclude that it was prearranged and the building filled with those who would protect the perpetrator from identification. I doubt not that the greatest excitement prevails in the city of Frankfort, but sincerely trust that the supporters of Mr. Goebel will not allow themselves to be betrayed into any act of violence or any transgression of the law.

"The situation is, indeed, a serious one, but their course is perfectly plain. They should proceed with the contest for State officers until a final decision is reached by the tribunals established by law for its determination. The Democrats of Kentucky up to this time have kept themselves on the prosecution of this contest strictly within the limits of the law. This I hope and doubt not they will continue to do.

"It cannot be doubted that the attack upon Mr. Goebel's life was deliberately planned and attempted, because of the conviction in the public mind that the close of the testimony in the contest case insured the award of the Governorship to him by the Legislature.

W. J. BRYAN IS SHOCKED.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—At the close of the reception in his honor given by the Democratic State Committee in Faneuil Hall this afternoon Col. William J. Bryan, who previously had been shown the dispatch announcing that Senator Goebel of Kentucky had been shot, made the following statement:

"It is shocking, shocking! I trust that the shot will not prove fatal. Mr. Goebel made a great fight against fierce opposition, and feeling was wrought up to a high pitch, but I had no thought of assassination being resorted to. It probably was the individual act of some bitter political opponent. I cannot assume or believe that any considerable number of Republicans or anti-Goebel Democrats would counsel or excuse such an act.

"I sincerely hope that the Democrats will not allow excitement or resentment to lead them to acts of violence. We can afford to permit the Republicans to enjoy the monopoly of force and threats. Let the law deal with those who violate the law."

BLAMES THE REPUBLICANS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Mr. Walsh, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, gave out the following statement to-day anent the attempted assassination of Senator Goebel:

"I do not care to express myself as to the political effect of such a damnable outrage. I cannot believe that the Republican Party, as a party, can be held directly responsible for this attempted assassination, although I do believe that the unwarranted course pursued by the Republican press and Republican leaders in Kentucky throughout this whole proceeding and the false impressions caused by them have tended to inflame the minds of their lawless followers to such an extent as to make the attempt to murder Goebel possible, if not directly provocative of it.

"I trust that Mr. Goebel may recover speedily and eventually take the office to which he was elected by the people of Kentucky."

THE PRISONER IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30.—The First Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, known as the Louisville Legion, left here for Frankfort at 8:45 o'clock P. M., under command of Col. C. C. Mengel. About 325 men occupied the special train. Two Gatling guns were taken.

The Chesapeake and Ohio train which reached here at 8 o'clock from Frankfort brought Harland Whittaker. The prisoner, in custody of Frankfort officers, was taken to the county jail at once. The incident occasioned no excitement, and only the usual crowd was gathered at the station.

The news of the attempt upon Senator Goebel's life caused considerable excitement, but the only outward demonstrations were frequently heard expressions of regret and indignation.

Why Call It Assassination?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should any one in Kentucky call the killing of Mr. Goebel "assassination"? Is homicide punished by the laws of the State of Kentucky? F. H. C.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROW.

Young Women's Organization Gets an Injunction Against Seceders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—By a decision of the Branch Appellate Court, the International Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations was forbidden to use that name. This action was taken on the request of the Young Women's Christian Association, which claims that the former organization has deceived the public by its name into believing that it is affiliated with the plaintiff association. In this way, it is claimed, the international association has received several subscriptions which it would not otherwise have obtained.

The trouble rises out of a division of opinion regarding the advisability of sanctioning an evangelical test as a prerequisite to membership. The majority of the Young Women's Christian Association's members were opposed to the test, and the organization was split. The seceders established two branches under the general name of the International Committee of Young Women's Christian Association.

HEINE MONUMENT MUTILATION.

Rewards Offered for Apprehension of Vandal—Meetings Held.

There was a meeting of the Heine Monument Committee yesterday afternoon at 5:30 at the café of August Luchöw, 110 East Fourteenth Street, for the purpose of taking steps to find the perpetrators of the mutilation of the monument, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, on Sunday night. Beyond a reorganization of the committee nothing of moment was accomplished. The committee offered its services to the Arion Society.

A reward has been offered by Louis Windmüller of this city for the apprehension of the vandal. Dr. Ernest Richard, President of the committee, said that at a gathering of citizens, whose names he did not know, it had been decided to offer a reward of $100, and resolutions were drawn invoking the aid of the Mayor.

The members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District held an indignation meeting last night over the defacement of the monument on Sunday night. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the police to exercise the utmost diligence in seeking to arrest the perpetrator of the outrage.

TRUST COMPANIES TO UNITE

International Banking Company to Absorb Others.

GOULDS HEAVILY INTERESTED

Century, Federal, and Produce Exchange Companies Mentioned in Connection with the Merger.

The financial world learned yesterday of the progress of negotiations for the consolidation of several of the new trust companies of the city into one big trust company, with formidable capital and surplus. The International Banking and Trust Company, organized last Summer, is to absorb one or more of the other companies and to enter its offices in the handsome building now being completed at Broadway and Cedar Street as a consolidated corporation, retaining its present name. The assumption is that it will also retain its present officers.

The Century Trust Company, which is not yet started in business, but has powerful interests behind it, is practically sure of entering the consolidation, a good majority of its incorporators having actually consented to the merger. The Trust Company of New York, the Federal Trust Company, and the Produce Exchange Trust Company are also mentioned as probable factors.

It will be noticed that the Gould interests are strong in these companies. Edwin Gould is one of the incorporators of the Century Trust Company and has been President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company since it took a new lease of life after its failure, succeeding Turner A. Beall. George J. Gould is at the head of the Federal Trust Company, in which Frank J. Gould is also interested.

The Directors of the International Banking and Trust Company met yesterday afternoon at their offices and heard the report of a committee which had been appointed to conduct negotiations. Progress was reported, and the Directors adjourned to meet later. After they shall have formally voted approval of the plan of consolidation the matter will be referred to the stockholders for their vote. The Century Trust Company stockholders will also be asked to vote on the consolidation. This is in fact the only concern which is practically sure to be absorbed, as the negotiations with the others are still pending and the outcome therefore uncertain.

The International Banking and Trust Company has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. The surplus was provided in the manner of subscribing for the stock, which in turn paid in at 150. There are 10,000 shares of it. The concern has several branches in different parts of the city. The Century Trust Company, incorporated a few months ago, has taken offices at Wall and New Streets, and now will probably sublet them. It was organized by Amzi L. Barber, who controls the Barber Asphalt Company, and Avery D. Andrews, now President of the Asphalt Company. The other incorporators are John R. Hegeman, Edwin Gould, Silas B. Dutcher, Charles Cooper, J. C. McGuire, William Berri, P. H. Flynn, William H. Ziegler, Joseph B. White, A. M. Young, Millard F. Smith, A. Sherwood-Dunn, George A. Morrison, Frank Sullivan Smith, J. E. Knapp, Lucien C. Warren, and John Joy Edson. The Century Company, which has never chosen officers, has a capitalization of $2,000,000, with a surplus of $1,000,000.

The chief cause for the consolidation is that the trust companies have concluded that to join forces would not only give them strength and stability and increase public confidence in them, but would enable them to put through bigger deals than they can now handle. A Director of the International Banking and Trust Company said yesterday:

"I cannot tell you what corporations besides the Century may come in, but it is safe to say that there will be one great, big consolidated company, and it will bear our name. If it was a good thing for the Bank of Commerce and National Union Bank to consolidate, why should not trust companies get together?

"Trust company stock was held unusually high a short while ago. Since the Produce Exchange Trust Company had to close its doors, and since the revelations about the State Trust Company, the public has become to lose confidence to a certain extent in all trust companies. This consolidation will mean a company the public can trust in, and one that can handle large deals."

Another of the men interested in the negotiations between the International and the Century Companies said: "The International will probably slightly increase its capital stock, and the Century stockholders will take the new stock, turning over their funds to the International in payment. If the Century puts in $1,500,000, the International will probably issue $500,000 in new stock. If it puts in $2,500,000, as it may, the International will make a somewhat larger increase. If other companies come in the capital stock of the International will probably be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000."

The apparent discrepancy in this statement, according to which $1,500,000 of added funds would only cause an increase of $500,000 in new stock, is explicable on the ground that a portion of the money turned over by the Century shareholders would be used to buy some of the old stock. It may be decided by International shareholders to sell some of their old stock to the Century people in effecting the merger.

Of the other companies concerned, the Trust Company of New York, a recently incorporated concern, now doing business with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000, seems most likely to come in. President Willis S. Paine declined yesterday to either admit or deny that negotiations were pending. The stock of this corporation was paid in at 200, thus making the basis. It is quoted in the market at about 185.

The Federal Trust Company has taken offices at 80 Broadway, but it is reported that the subscribers to the stock are having their subscriptions returned and that the company will not enter business. If so, it would probably sublet its offices. Frank J. Gould, on being asked last night whether the people behind the Federal Trust Company would go into the International, said he did not care to discuss it.

The officials of the Produce Exchange Trust Company deny any knowledge of the deal. "I was formerly in favor of consolidation with one or more other companies," said one of the Produce Exchange Trust Company Trustees, "but now that we are on our feet and in good shape I see no occasion for it."

The International officials do not admit, however, that it is out of the question that the Produce Exchange Company may come in. Another corporation which has been mentioned as likely to figure in the deal is the North American Trust Company. There is no foundation for this report.

The last financial statement of the International Banking and Trust Company, which began business on July 1, 1899, was that made at the close of business on Dec. 30, when the company had 578 accounts outstanding. It follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash in office and due by branches	$52,346.75
Due by New York banks and trust companies	514,149.77
Due by out-of-town banks	61,836.78
Due by foreign banks	332,106.73
United States Government bonds	605,000.00
New York City 3½ per cent. gold corporate stock	880,000.00
Collateral demand loans	250,900.00
Collateral time loans	475,188.44
Bills purchased	373,643.73
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	28,085.77
Accrued interest, &c	14,773.05
Total	$3,588,032.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	28,538.89
Due depositors, (including certified checks, $38,051.60)	2,055,199.04
Accrued interest, &c	4,294.10
Total	$3,588,032.03

The company in its circulars has called attention to the investment of its entire capital and surplus, amounting to $1,500,000, in Government or city bonds. This is practically shown in the statement, the items set opposite to United States Government bonds and New York City 3½ gold corporate stock, in the column of resources, aggregating $1,485,000, and indicating such an investment.

The officers of the International Banking and Trust Company are Stewart Browne, President; W. H. Chesebrough, Vice President; John B. Duer and T. H. Froehlich, Secretaries, and M. F. Walsh, Assistant Secretary.

At the last election the seven Directors of the class of 1903 were re-elected. The board now stands as follows: Frank Rockefeller, George Crocker, Robert A. Chesebrough, H. B. Hollins, Charles R. Flint, Stewart Browne, Edward E. McCall, E. F. C. Young, Joseph T. Low, Frederic R. Coudert, Benjamin F. Tracy, John K. Cowen, J. G. Jenkins, Sidney F. Tyler, Clarence B. Davison, John D. Wing, Theodore H. Price, Oakleigh Thorne, Turner A. Beall, Alfred M. Hoyt, W. H. Llewellyn, Edward W. Scott, Maxwell Woodhull, John McAnerney, Andrew Hamilton, R. Lancaster Williams, R. L. Edwards, F. R. Coudert, Jr., W. Howard Gilder, J. W. Middendorf, John Hone, E. C. Potter, Ernst Thalmann, William H. Chesebrough, Marshall S. Driggs, George W. Elkins, E. A. De Lima, Bernard Baruch, Leonard Lewisohn, H. W. McVickar, Edward D. Easton, Francisco Garcia, John C. Tomlinson.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES I.

Services Held in Boston in Honor of the "Martyr King."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—In commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles I. of England, who on Jan. 30, over 250 years ago, was beheaded, about 100 persons gathered at the Church of the Advent, Brimmer Street, this evening. It was the annual service held under the auspices of the Order of the White Rose in this city. The Rev. Walter Frisby, rector of the Church of the Advent, conducted the simple and impressive service. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Wynne Jones, Assistant Pastor of that church. The service was in the form of the evening prayer service of the Episcopal Church.

Father Frisby made a short address, in which he said that, although he was not a member of the order, he was glad to welcome the organization to his church, and said he was in sympathy with the object of their organization.

After the prayer by Father Frisby, the benediction was pronounced. A secret session of the chapter was held at the home of Ralph A. Cram, 67 Pinckney Street, in the evening.

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDGE.

Said to Have Acted as Though He Was Counsel for Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Mellen has presented in the Massachusetts House the petition of Francis W. Fitch, now of Millis, but formerly of Lowell, for the removal of Justice Edgar J. Sherman of the Superior Court, alleging misconduct in a case of the petitioner against Mariette A. Jefferson in 1898.

The allegation is that Judge Sherman refused to continue the case in order that depositions from two witnesses then in Colorado might be presented. It is stated that Sherman allowed the defendant Jefferson to amend her answer to the suit of plaintiff, and that generally, Sherman acted in such a way as to create the impression that he was, while sitting as Justice on the case, acting as leading counsel for the defendant, interrupting the counsel for the plaintiff, and arguing the case for the defendant.

By reason of what is alleged as the unusual and unfair action of Judge Sherman, the counsel for the plaintiff, one Cobey, withdrew, it is said, from the case, expecting that his client would be non-suited, but instead the court ordered the case to go on, and directed a verdict for the defendant. This is what is alleged. He also refused to set aside the verdict.

Dr. Herbert Jefferson signs a statement which is submitted. Judge Sherman is charged in the case in point with indulging in "unseemly levity and boundless loquacity."

Paris Exposition Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Mr. Peck to-day appointed Prof. James H. Gore of Washington, D. C., to be director of the Department of Jury Organization. Prof. Gore will nominate to the Commissioner General delegates to the International Congresses to be held at Paris. It is expected there will be about 100 jurors appointed to consider the awards in the eighteen exhibit groups, and there will be two delegates to each of the 150 Congresses. Prof. Gore is a Virginian. He received his education at Richmond College, Columbian University, Berlin, Leyden, and Brussels. He is now Professor of Mathematics in the Columbian University. He has represented this country at several foreign expositions.

Boston Fish Dealers Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—On Thursday morning the National Fish Company will open its doors, at 6 T Wharf, for business. The new combination includes at present thirteen of the largest fish dealers on the wharf, and it is expected that other dealers will soon join. The new company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, and the capital stock is $5,000,000. Of this amount one-fourth is owned by the fish dealers; the other three-fourths are to be placed in trust for a period of three years.

Increase in Chicago Telephone Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Chicago Telephone Company, by John M. Clark, President, and Charles E. Moseley, Secretary, to-day filed with Recorder Simon a certificate of increase of capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, in 150,000 shares of $100 each. The increase was determined upon by the Directors of the company at the annual meeting, held Jan. 17. It is said that the increase in stock was made in order to extend the system of the company and for forming a stronger opposition to the rival lines.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Snow and much colder, brisk northwest winds.

The cold wave which appeared in the region north of the Dakotas Monday night has extended over the States of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region, carrying the line of zero temperature to East Central Iowa. In the Atlantic and Gulf States and in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, the temperature has risen. A disturbance has moved eastward from Lake Superior to Eastern Ontario, attended by snow in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. A storm has developed in the Southwest, and was central last evening south of Mobile, attended by rain in the Middle Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	21	13	17
6 A. M.	20	12	17
9 A. M.	23	16	23
12 M.	29	24	32
4 P. M.	34	36	36
6 P. M.	32	34	34
9 P. M.	31	34	34
12 P. M.	28	34	35

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	25⅝
Corresponding date 1899	26½

Corresponding date for last twenty-four years, 30

The maximum temperature was 36 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 11 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 63, and at 8 P. M. 66. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.99, and at 8 P. M. 29.80.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Charles F. Borden, Fall River; F. Cerbus, Paris.

PLAZA—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg; R. C. Parsons, M. P., London.

NETHERLAND—W. E. Frick, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—Lady Bowyer, London.

MANHATTAN—Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore.

GRAND—A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:20 A. M.—226 West Forty-first Street; W. P. Roads; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—426 East Seventeenth Street; M. Rosenberg; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—1,550 Third Avenue; Greenwall Brothers; damage, $100.

12:40 P. M.—220 Madison Street; L. Brusen; damage, $50.

2:10 P. M.—369 East Fourth Street; I. Margarten; damage, $50.

2:10 P. M.—38 Norfolk Street; J. Wolfan; damage, $700.

3:15 P. M.—420 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; P. Innacellader; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—332 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; R. Martenello; damage, $900.

3:35 P. M.—155 West Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:50 P. M.—110 West One Hundred and Third Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—69 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; R. Olsen; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—233 East Eighty-ninth Street; Isabella Becker; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—1,685 Second Avenue; John Kuhne; damage, $200.

9:30 P. M.—1,705 Second Avenue; Louisa Haines; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30.—Last night fire destroyed the three-story brick building owned by Goble Brothers. The building was valued at $5,000, with $3,500 insurance. Lewis Hanmer, shoe dealer, lost $6,000, with $5,000 insurance; George W. Coykendall, shoe stock loss $800, $500 insurance. The Knights of Maccabee's lodge rooms were destroyed.

FOR ART AND LITERATURE

The First Public Meeting of the National Institute.

HISTORY AND AIMS EXPLAINED

Addresses by Charles Dudley Warner, Horatio William Parker, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

A select audience, including many women, gathered in Mendelssohn Hall last night to enjoy the programme of music and addresses on literature and art arranged for the first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The addresses were by Horatio William Parker, head of the musical department of Yale University, and the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke. The music was furnished by members of the American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Henry K. Hadley.

In the absence, through indisposition of Charles Dudley Warner, the First Vice President, William Dean Howells, presided, and among those present were F. Marion Crawford, George W. Cable, Bronson Howard, G. O. Roberts, F. Hopkinson Smith, Elliot Gregory, Theodore Sutro, Francis W. Halsey, Frank H. Dodd, Hamilton W. Mable, St. Clair McKelway, Howard Pyle, Daniel French, and Hamlin Garland.

The history and objects of the institute were set forth in the President's address, which was read by Hamilton W. Mable. The original members were selected by an invitation from the American Social Science Association, which acted under the power of its charter from the Congress of the United States. The members thus selected, who joined the Social Science Association, were given the alternative of organizing as an independent institute or as a branch of the Social Science Association.

At the annual meeting of the Social Science Association on Sept. 4, 1899, at Saratoga Springs, the members of the Institute voted to organize independently.

The object is declared to be the advancement of art and literature, and the qualification notable achievement in art or letters.

The address went on to declare that the chief concern of the institute is with the production of works of art and literature and with their distribution. Dealing with the relations between authors and publishers, Mr. Warner said:

"The author's sole capital is his talent. His brain may be likened to a mine, gold, silver, copper, iron, or tin, which looks like silver when new. Whatever it is, the vein of valuable ore is limited; in most cases it is slight. When it is worked out the man is at the end of his resources. Has he expended or produced capital? I say he has produced it and contributed to the wealth of the world, and that he is as truly entitled to the usufruct of it as the miner who takes gold or silver out of the earth.

"The copyright of a book is not analogous to the patent right of an invention which may become a universal necessity to the world. Nor should the greater share of this usufruct be absorbed by the manufacturer and publisher of the book.

"A method that prevailed in the early years of this century was both fair and wise. The author agreed that the publisher should have the exclusive right to publish his book for a certain term, or to make and sell a certain number of copies. When those conditions were fulfilled the control of the property reverted to the author. The continuance of these relations between the two depended, as it should depend, upon mutual advantage and mutual good will.

"The unbridled syndicating of an author's products in the control of one salesman, in which good work and inferior work are coupled together at a common selling price and in common notoriety, Mr. Warner acknowledged insured a wider distribution, "but," he asked, "what is its effect upon the quality of literature? Is it your observation that the writer for a syndicate, on solicitation for a price or an order for a certain kind of work, produces as good quality as when he works independently, uninfluenced by the spirit of commercialism? The question is a serious one for the future of literature."

Horatio William Parker spoke for music. He observed that although music was a baby art as compared with sculpture and painting, and was a little neglected, yet it got nearer to the heart than its elder sisters. For one person that could really glow with enthusiasm for a beautiful statue or painting, a dozen would get warm for music.

Like all forms of art, however, music lost its highest effect unless addressed to the cultivated and refined. Its real purpose was to purify, ennoble, sustain, and nourish the imagination. It was true it spoke to the imagination through the senses, but it was not worthy of educated men and women to listen to it merely for the pleasure it afforded to the senses.

Of the status of American music Mr. Parker said: "We go to Europe and brag splendidly about our mechanical and industrial achievements, but in speaking to foreigners about American music we do so deprecatingly and apologetically. Thank God, it is not necessary to be apologetic about American sculpture and painting.

"By American music I mean American composers. We have a school of literature, and we have made large strides toward a school of painting. We must have a vigorous school of music. It is impossible that this great country will always remain a parasite on the artistic nations of Europe.

"I for one do not believe in mute, inglorious Miltons. If a man have genius, it is like smallpox, if it be a genuine case it is sure to break out. Money getting in this life has a similar effect on the creative spirit that vaccination has on smallpox. The artist, to be encouraged, should be young and poor. Sympathy and understanding are more to him than good food and clothing. The latter will follow upon the former."

Dr. Van Dyke spoke of the relation of the people to literature.

"In the realm of letters, as elsewhere, I hold to the principles of democracy," said he. "Art for art's sake is heartless, and soon grows artless. Art for the public market is not art at all, but commerce. Art for the people's service is a noble, vital, permanent element of human life.

"Whatever this institute may do in the way of technical work for the confederation of authors, or the extension of publishers, it must aim to do something broader and better for the welfare of the people. It must seek to strengthen, deepen, and improve the relation of American literature to the American people, that it may really enrich the common life, promote the liberty of the individual from the slavery of the superficial, and wisely guide and foretell men in the pursuit of happiness in pictures, statues, and music.

"The condition of the realm of letters is better, its relation to the people is closer, and its influence on the world is greater than ever before. But this does not mean that there are no evils to be removed, no dangers to be averted, and no further steps to be taken in advance.

"All that is necessary, at present, to sell an unlimited quantity of a new book is to sell the first hundred thousand, and notify the public. The rest will go by curiosity and imitation. Is there no danger in substituting popularity for perfection as the test of merit?

"There is no reason why a book which appeals only to the author should be considered better than a book which appeals only to the public. Neither is there any reason why a publisher of popular books should go to the opposite extreme and say that 'there is no use under heaven for the critic; the man who buys the book is the real critic, and so discriminating is he that a publisher cannot sell a bad book.'

"The true cause for blushing lies in the fact that criticism has been so much confused with advertisement; that so many of the journals which should be the teachers of the public have become its courtiers; that realism in its desire to be dramatic has so often turned to the theatre instead of to real life, and thus has become melodramatic; that virility, which is a good word in its place, has been so much overworked, and used as a cloak to cover a multitude of sins, and that the distinction between books and literature has been so often overlooked and so largely forgotten."

The Third Avenue's Finances.

A Director of the Third Avenue Railroad Company said yesterday that the plans of the syndicate to take up the floating debt include three-year mortgage notes at 6 per cent. The percentage has been the subject of considerable discussion. Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that negotiations were progressing well, and that no peculiar system of keeping the company's books had been found, as had been reported.

Mt. Vernon Politician Has Smallpox.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 30.—John Brown, President of the Colored Republican Club of this city, was discovered this morning suffering from smallpox at his home in Fifth Avenue. The house, which shelters about ten families, has been quarantined.

PROFESSORS

Liebreich, of BERLIN, Bogoslowsky, of MOSCOW, Althaus, of LONDON, Pouchet and Lancereaux, of PARIS, the NEW YORK Medical Journal, Medical News, etc., etc., RECOMMEND

"APENTA"

Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Morgan, carpets; Everett House.

Taylor, J., Kansas City, Mo.; R. D. Myers, notions, 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Curley, underwear, 396 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; C. Kaufman, domestics, 25 Franklin Street.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, dry goods; B. Arnold, silks and dress goods; T. E. Guenther, housefurnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; G. S. Veeder, dry goods; C. F. Veeder, dry goods; Mrs. Brodt, ladies' wear, Broadway Central Hotel.

Thompson & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. C. Belden, domestics and dress goods; Hoffman House.

Scheyer, A. & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Green, white goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. L. Seyler, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.

Baker, Poston & Co., Weatherford, Texas; G. C. Poston, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Keim, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Walker Dry Goods Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Crabbe, furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reeves, Veeder Co., The, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. Deeming, cloaks and suits; 452 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, ladies' and infants' wear and cloaks; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods, 79 Grand

LIBERALS ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT

Salisbury's Policy Assailed at the Opening of Parliament.

ROSEBERY IS CHIEF CRITIC

Henry Campbell-Bannerman Leads the Fight in the House.

Both Parties Advocate the Prosecution of the War, but Differ as to the Course Thus Far Pursued.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—At the opening of Parliament severe attacks were made to-day in both houses on the policy of the Government in South Africa, the occasion being the discussion of the speech from the throne.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Somerset moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, and the Earl of Shaftesbury seconded the motion.

During the course of his remarks the Duke of Somerset said he looked forward confidently to a successful termination of the war. He urged the necessity for reform in the military administration, and said that hitherto the army seemed to have existed for the benefit of the War Office, and that in future the War Office must exist for the benefit of the army.

The Duke then eulogized the loyalty of the colonies, especially Canada, and strongly deprecated the adverse criticism of Gen. Buller, his remarks in this connection being cheered. He said he had every confidence in Gen. Buller and in Lord Roberts.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, Conservative, emphasized the debt of gratitude which Great Britain owed to her colonies, and expressed satisfaction at the settlement of the Samoa question.

CRITICISED BY A LIBERAL.

The Liberal leader in the House of Lords, the Earl of Kimberley, followed. He said he was glad to learn that Great Britain's relations with other States were friendly. He added that he believed the term could be justly applied to the relations with European Governments and the United States, and deprecated undue attention to the attacks of the foreign press. His Lordship congratulated Lord Salisbury on the conclusion of the agreement with Germany, but strongly disapproved of the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. In that connection, however, he paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the soldiers in the field and to the loyalty of the British colonies.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh said the Jameson raid had closed the mouth of the Government and prevented it from protesting against the arming of the Transvaal. But, he added, the Government must have known armaments were accumulating to an extent unjustified by fears of another raid, and it was the duty of the Government to communicate on the subject with the Boer Government; but, as the first step, it ought to severely punish the raiders. The country had not reached a pass that if the Government appealed to it it would not have supported the Government in any preparations it thought necessary. He would do nothing to prevent the Government from carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

Lord Kimberley also urged that the Government ought to have been aware of the importation of arms into the Transvaal and ought to have informed the Transvaal that unless it desisted it must result in Great Britain sending a large force to South Africa. He could not believe the Government was so ignorant of the preparations of the Transvaal, and they could not divest themselves of the responsibility.

Continuing, he said that although the moment was one of the deepest gravity, he would entirely abstain from criticising the conduct of the Generals. It was the duty of the Government to select men to conduct these operations, and it was their duty to support the Government. It was, therefore, unwise to criticise the Generals in these operations. He did not mean to imply that the Generals were not doing their utmost to fulfill their arduous duties, but the Government would be wise if it made every effort to prepare thoroughly for what might occur in the future. Continuing, Lord Kimberley said:

"We might meet a period of disaster, and, although our relations with the other powers are friendly, it would be well to consider the possibilities of the future, and it would be well if the Government prepared for all eventualities and all dangers and be ready with the means to surmount them. The Government does not seem to have been aware of the scale of preparations of the South African republics."

LORD SALISBURY REPLIES.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to the Earl of Kimberley, asserted that there was nothing in the stipulations of the conventions to limit and hinder the importation of arms and ammunition into the Transvaal through Lorenzo Marques.

Continuing, the Premier said:

"Why were we to know about the importation of arms? I believe guns were introduced into the Transvaal in boilers and munitions of war in piano cases. We had a small Secret Service fund. If you want much information you must give much money. Consider the enormous amounts spent by other Governments, especially the Transvaal, which, I have heard on high diplomatic authority, spent £800,000 ($4,000,000) in a single year, and the small sums spent by England, making it impossible for us to have the omniscience attributed to us by Lord Kimberley. I am glad he has not pressed an immediate inquiry into the action of the military authorities at a time when our Generals in the field and many of those who could give the most valuable information are unable to appear. We should defer an inquiry to a more convenient season."

Later, the Premier admitted the deficiencies of the existing system, remarking that the Treasury had acquired a power which was not to the public benefit. He had not thought of looking into past history or examining the amount of blame to be attached to this or that Minister.

"It is," he said, "quite the right way of dealing with the present crisis. We must join together and exercise all our powers in extricating ourselves from a situation full of humiliation and not free from danger. I will not say the danger may not have easily been exaggerated. Many a country has commenced a war with difficulties of the kind we experience. We have only to look at what the Northern States of America went through at the beginning of the civil war to see how easy it would be to draw a mistaken inference from the reverses we have met at the outset. We have every ground to think that if we set ourselves heartily to work and exert all the undoubted instruments of the power we possess we shall bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. We have work which appeals to us as subjects of the Queen, and it must throw in the shade all thoughts of party expediency."

Lord Salisbury then said he regretted that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in the House of Commons, was about to bring this great issue into party controversy, adding that the only place where his action would meet with sympathy was in Pretoria.

"Our effort," the Premier continued, "must be to retrieve ourselves from the present situation, which cannot be allowed to last. This empire is a valuable and splendid but responsible possession. We must concentrate our efforts. If we do not tame all the smaller passions into one great duty we run the danger of convulsions which will tarnish the empire's lustre and perhaps menace its integrity."

ROSEBERY ATTACKS SALISBURY.

Lord Rosebery, who followed Lord Salisbury, spoke with great force and earnestness. He asked why the Premier made it so difficult for the Man-in-the-Street to support his policy. The past conduct of the Government would come up for investigation some day, he hoped, adding:

"We have the right to know if, before the crisis, the Intelligence Department supplied the Government with sufficient information. If not, dismiss the department. If the Government possessed the information, their responsibility is heavy. I hope that when the time for the investigation arrives, those who have served the Queen will be covered with such glory that the eyes of the investigators will be dazzled.

"I was appalled at the nature and style of Lord Salisbury's speech. We have now 120,000 men in South Africa, yet we are with difficulty holding our own. The attitude of foreign nations is described as friendly. But that does not strike me as being so amicable as the word would imply. I deem it necessary to know what the Government is going to do. Lord Salisbury said the cause of our disasters was the smallness of the Secret Service fund and the British Constitution. But what is the Government's duty? Some form of compulsory service must be introduced to meet the growing exigencies of the empire, and I am sure the nation will not shrink from either that or any other sacrifice to preserve the empire's predominance. That we should not shrink from sending away vast masses of troops, situated as we are in the centre of a universe by no means friendly to us, without having a hint from the Government of the military measures it proposes taking to face the disasters we have met and the sacrifices we have made, is one of the most extraordinary features of the British Constitution. I agree with Lord Salisbury that the country can carry this thing through, in spite of all the impediments of men and methods that have shackled it in the past, but I venture to say it will have to be inspired by a loftier tone and truer patriotism than that shown by the Prime Minister."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, followed. He said he was prepared to make a statement at a future date. The Government, he added, was not prepared and had excellent reasons for not pushing its arrangements further.

In his opinion the Intelligence Department had accurately estimated the numbers and armaments of the enemy, but not their fighting power.

"The Boer forces," said Lord Lansdowne, "have shown an amount of resource, mobility, and tenacity upon which the Government did not calculate."

With regard to the charge of unpreparedness for war, he declared that the Government had hoped and believed the negotiations would end in peace and that overt preparations for a conflict would only have tended to precipitate it.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was then adopted.

During the discussion the galleries of the House of Lords were thronged, many women being among the spectators. Lords Northcote and Avebury (the latter was formerly Sir John Lubbock) took seats with the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, in the Diplomatic Gallery. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were seated on the cross benches.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the members began to arrive at an unusually early hour. The Hon. William Massey-Mainwaring, Conservative, Member for Central Finsbury, was the first to arrive, entering the precincts of the House at 4:30 A. M., half an hour ahead of Mr. John Cumming Macdona, Progressive Conservative, Member for the Rotherhithe Division of Southwark, the second arrival. The other members then began to appear at shortening intervals.

The session opened at 2 P. M., after the customary formalities.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Gen Sir M. S. Biddulph, summoned the Commons to the House of Lords at 2:05 P. M., where the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, read the Queen's speech.

After the reading of the speech Parliament adjourned until 4 P. M.

When the House reassembled A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and others were loudly cheered by their respective followers.

Mr. James Lowther made his annual motion relative to the interference of peers at elections. It was rejected by a vote of 337 to 101.

Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman, Conservative, member for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, then moved the address in reply to the speech.

He expressed the deepest sympathy, which, he said, was shared by both sides of the House, with the sufferers from the war and the sufferings in Natal. He further referred to the feeling of admiration for the gallantry of the troops which was felt by all parties, and remarked that additional common ground for pride was the gallantry and national spirit shown by both Great Britain and her colonies. He also expressed the hope that after the war all race antagonism in South Africa would be obliterated.

Continuing, Capt. Pretyman, who is a retired Captain of Artillery, said an inquiry was necessary as to how the requirements of the war had been so underestimated.

He then appealed for the union of all parties in support of the Government in its efforts to satisfactorily conclude a just war.

Herbert P. Pike Pease, Liberal-Unionist, member for Darlington, seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

LIBERAL LEADER REPLIES.

The Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then rose to reply, amid cheers from the Opposition benches.

Commenting on the Queen's speech, he said he had seldom known so little to be said in such a large number of words. As, however, the war advanced, it became more difficult and more critical, and he was not surprised that the Government had not proposed a formidable programme of legislation, as affairs in South Africa, political and military, would undoubtedly engage the present Parliament to a great extent. The war was uppermost in all minds when the members separated in October, and it was believed there were troops enough in South Africa to rapidly clear the Queen's dominions. But their expectations had been sobered. Week after week had seen checks, disappointments, and deplorable loss of life. In every instance the advance of the British troops had been staid by large bodies of the enemy. But the country had again and again gone through greater perils with courage and composure, and would not now depart from its high traditions. The courage and fortitude of British soldiers was never more conspicuous, and they must associate with this the sons of the colonies, who had shown extraordinary aptitude in this kind of warfare. He appreciated the gallantry and devotion which led their countrymen to volunteer, but he wished to know the reasons which necessitated this unusual method of reinforcing the army. He and his friends had resolved to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, that the integrity of the Queen's dominions be speedily vindicated, and he imagined there would be no difficulty in obtaining the additional supplies necessary.

"Here my agreement with the Government ceases," said the Liberal leader.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then proceeded with a bitter condemnation of the administration, and the tone and temper in which it had approached the whole South African problem, saying that the narrowness of the Government's provision for military requirements necessitated hostilities, and asserting that its policy made war probable. He believed this feeling was largely shared by the House, and was glad of the opportunity promised to express his opinion. The speaker repudiated the idea that they should await the end of the war before discussing the mater. This was the very time, he declared, for effective criticism, and those wishing to disclaim responsibility should do so now.

"The Ministers tell us," Sir Henry continued, "that this war was undertaken to secure equal rights for white men. I hope they will transfer this laudable doctrine to this country. Many instances might be applied where too little consideration has been shown under Mr. Chamberlain's administration to the loyal Dutch of Cape Colony. The Cape Ministers, who are as much Crown Ministers as Mr. Chamberlain, treated them in a manner ill-calculated to allay doubts and fears."

"The recess brought many speeches on this subject, and astonishment succeeded astonishment at their statements. They now declare that it was inevitable, which is obviously an ex post facto opinion; and, if not, the Ministers are hopelessly condemned and ought to be hurled from power."

BALFOUR DEFENDS THE CABINET.

Arthur J. Balfour, after a vain attempt to draw Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman into an admission that he did not advocate pushing the war into Boer territory, reproached him with waiting until the country had become involved in military difficulties to bring a vote of censure of the Colonial Secretary, which might have been brought, Mr. Balfour declared, at any time since 1895. In general defense of the Colonial Secretary and the Government's policy, Mr. Balfour said that at one time the Government believed the war would be avoided, but had subsequently become convinced that the Boer Government never from the first intended to give those franchise concessions, the withholding of which meant war.

He denied that Gen. Buller had expressed the opinion that the forces sent out were inadequate. On the contrary, Gen. Buller held the common military opinion that the forces were quite sufficient. If the Government had asked Parliament last August, he continued, to authorize the dispatch of a large army, it would have been not only extremely bad diplomacy, but it would probably have been impossible to persuade Parliament of its necessity.

"Mr. Balfour repeated his assertion made outside of the House of Commons that the Government had not directly or indirectly interfered with the discretion of the Generals in the field." (This leads up to Campbell-Bannerman's question.)

Replying to the direct question put by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "Did Gen. Buller go to Natal purely in the exercise of his military discretion?" Mr. Balfour answered in the affirmative. He then proceeded to rebuke the Opposition for criticising the War Office, declaring that it was solely due to the efforts of the Government during the last three years that the army and armaments were greatly improved.

"The Opposition," said Mr. Balfour, "is apparently ready to take upon its own shoulders the government of the country and the conduct of the war. I wish it well through the task. The Government has not disguised from itself the magnitude of the task, and if Parliament should think it advisable to change the Government at the present juncture, I can only say that I would support any succeeding Government in the steps necessary to prosecute the war to the conclusion we all desire. But the Government will endeavor to discharge this great responsibility so long as it retains the confidence of Parliament."

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice then moved the following amendment to the address:

"And we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayed by her Majesty's advisers, as shown alike in their conduct of African affairs since 1895, and in their preparation for the war now proceeding."

Lord Fitzmaurice attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy, especially his failure to punish the raiders, and the retention of Mr. Cecil Rhodes as a member of the Privy Council, together with "irritating and reckless methods that plunged the country into war before any adequate preparations were possible."

The debate was then adjourned.

THE SPEECH OF THE QUEEN

Insists that the Transvaal War Must Be Brought to a Victorious Conclusion.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The speech of the Queen, read at the opening of Parliament to-day, was substantially as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa when last I addressed you has, unhappily, not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other States are friendly. In resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African Republic and Orange Free State my people have responded with devotion and enthusiasm to the appeal which I have made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines who were landed to co-operate with them has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history.

"I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen a sacrifice, but I have witnessed with pride and with heartiest gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominions have come forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain when I exhort them to sustain and renew their exertions until they have brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion.

"A treaty has been concluded with the German Emperor for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries in Samoa, Tonga, and other islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the Government of the United States has also been a party.

"A bill will be introduced at an early date to give effect to the scheme of federation which has been adopted after most careful consideration by five of my Australian colonies.

"I have watched with cordial satisfaction the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities. I feel confident that the establishment of the great Federation of Australia will prove advantageous not only to the colonies immediately concerned, but also to the empire at large.

"The brilliant courage and soldierlike qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa have already earned high admiration, and patriotic offers of assistance which it was not possible to accept have come from many other colonies with populations of various races. I have received from the chiefs of native States of India numerous offers to place their troops and the resources of their States at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire have afforded me much gratification.

"I regret that owing to insufficient rainfall in the Autumn over a great part of Western and Central India the harvests and pasturage have failed to such an extent as to create a famine. Timely measures have been taken by my Government and by the rulers of the native States affected to relieve the suffering and prevent starvation.

"I regret to add that the epidemic of plague continues, and that although its severity has not increased since last year, there is at present no prospect of its diminution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the public service of the year will be laid before you. The provision for military expenditure must be largely increased on account of the charge for military operations in South Africa. The experience of a great war must necessarily afford lessons of the greatest importance to the military administrations of the country. You will not, I am convinced, shrink from any outlay that may be required to place our defensive preparations on a level with the responsibilities which the possession of so great an empire has laid upon us. At a time when several other nations are perfecting their naval preparations at the cost of increasing efforts and sacrifices, the solicitude with which you have provided for the efficiency of our navy and our coast defenses will assuredly not be relaxed."

The rest of the speech, recognizing that the time is not propitious for domestic reforms involving large expenditure, recommends amendments to the agricultural, educational, company, railway, and accident laws, and concludes:

"It appears that service in South Africa may have the effect of disfranchising those taking part in it, and you will be asked to sanction a measure by which this injustice will be prevented.

"I commend your deliberations at this anxious time to the blessing and guidance of Almighty God."

PRESS COMMENT PESSIMISTIC.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The general tone of the morning paper editorials is that the reopening of Parliament has afforded little or nothing to give the country assurance or to relieve it of a heavy load of anxiety. The Times says:

"The country is offered nothing but one more specimen of the ancient game of 'ins and outs.' The so-called reunion of the Irish party means little beyond the fact that nothing more is to be squeezed out of the Radical Party, and that the coffers of Ireland in America are empty."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Opposition ought to have abstained from a resolution of censure. They might, in all conscience, be content with the fresh crop of self-revelations which Ministers disclosed last night."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon the opening of Parliament yesterday, says:

"It would require the lime light of a Balzac combined with the penetrating levity of a Horace Walpole, to give a just description of this strange sitting. In one of the darkest hours the empire has ever known, while the victorious enemy has thrown back our armies at every point, the supreme council of the nation, meeting to deal with these things, fills itself with the east wind of party recrimination and devotes itself to an excited and confused discussion of ancient history. Never was there a more ironical suggestion of how empires may be lost by sheer lack of imagination."

IRISH MEMBERS ARE UNITED.

All Sections Agree to Oppose the Continuance of the South African War.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—All sections of the Irish Nationalists were absent from the opening of Parliament, owing to their attendance at a meeting in Committee Room 16, Room 15 being avoided owing to its association with previous discords of the party. Timothy Harrington, member for the Harbour Division of Dublin, presided. The attendance included Messrs. Dillon, Healy, and John Redmond, and many of their followers.

Messrs. Harrington and Redmond urged that the time had come to restore unity in the ranks of the Parliamentary representatives of Irish nationalism. Mr. Redmond described the prestige of Great Britain as practically shattered, and said there seemed to be no better time for promoting union upon a sound and enduring basis, coupled with a policy of unity in combat and entire independence of all the English political parties. He then moved a resolution declaring at an end the division of the Irish Nationalist representatives, and that henceforth they should act together as one united party. The resolution was carried unanimously.

On Mr. Healy's motion, three whips were elected for the reunited party.

Later, Mr. Redmond made the following statement:

"The crisis in imperial affairs, the consequences of which no man can foresee, has caused a reunion in the Irish ranks. My resolution was accepted unanimously, chiefly because of the desire to enable Ireland to make herself felt, at this juncture, in pushing Irish reforms and in assisting the gallant South African republics to maintain their independence. The first act of the reunited Irish will be to move an amendment to the address, in favor of the Boers. This duty has been confided to me. I regard the reunion on Parnell's principles of independence as genuine. One question, that of the Chairmanship, will not be settled for some days. But I think a unanimous selection will be made."

Lobby gossip at Westminster this evening attaches more than usual importance to the meeting of the Irish Nationalists, inasmuch as the event formally ends the former alliance between the larger section of the Irish Nationalists and the supporters of Gladstone. To-day's reunion is based upon the principle that the united party must be "absolutely independent of all British parties."

One of the articles of the new agreement is that the first Chairman is to be taken from the Parnellite section, and there are many things which indicate the selection of John Redmond, whose amendment to the address will be as follows:

"That the war now being urged in South Africa is unnecessary and unjust and has already entailed grievous suffering not only on the peoples of the South African Republics, but the people of the United Kingdom, and that the time has come when it should be brought to a close upon the basis of a recognition of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State."

It is assumed that, whether Mr. Redmond is selected or not, the Parliamentary tactics of the party will assume more of the combative character which he favors.

Of the eighty Nationalist members, fifty-three were present at to-day's meeting.

GEN. LAWTON'S BODY ARRIVES.

With It on the Thomas Came Mrs. Lawton and Children, and the Bodies of Other Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—With her flags at half mast, the United States transport Thomas entered this harbor to-day, bearing the bodies of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., Lieut. Bennett, and Dr. J. J. L. Armstrong. In the cabin of the Thomas were about twenty passengers, including Mrs. Lawton and her children.

The vessel was met at the Golden Gate by Gen. Shafter and Lieut. Wilson, Major W. F. Tucker, brother-in-law of Mrs. Logan; Robert Bentley, a friend of the Logan family, and Capt. Barneson of the transport service. The Thomas was passed by the Quarantine authorities, and Gen. Shafter then escorted Mrs. Lawton and her children to the home of friends. The caskets containing the bodies were landed at the transport dock, and later taken to an undertaker's under an escort of artillery. It has been decided that no funeral services will be held here.

Arrangements have been made to convey the bodies of Gen. Lawton and Dr. Armstrong in a special train. Gen. Shafter has been especially detailed to accompany the remains East. The train is to consist of a baggage car, a composite car, and two Pullmans. The bodies will be placed in the composite car, and there will be a guard of infantrymen. One of the Pullmans will be placed at the disposal of Gen. Lawton's family. Gen. Shafter and Lieut. Wilson will be accommodated in the same car. The other car is for the widow and children of Major Logan and relatives and friends.

Mrs. Armstrong, who arrived on the Thomas, will accompany the body of her husband East.

QUAY'S CHANCES IN THE SENATE.

Different Reports Current in Washington as to the Outcome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Two reports about the chances of Mr. Quay to be seated in the Senate were heard to-day. One is that Senator Proctor, who voted to seat Corbett in a former case of appointment by the Governor after a Legislature had refused to elect, will vote against Quay, with nine other Senators who voted for Corbett. Report has it that he has devoted a good deal of his time to increasing the negative vote.

Another announcement is that Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania declares that Quay will be seated by a large majority. He predicts that "Quay will be voted for by considerably more than a majority of the Republican Senators, and will secure a large number of votes on the Democratic side."

"I have not been working in behalf of Mr. Quay," Mr. Sibley adds, "but I have many friends in the Senate who have told me that they intend to vote to seat him. I am confident that I know Senators who will vote for Mr. Quay that he is not counting upon, and I know more than one Democratic Senator who intends to speak in his behalf. For every Republican vote cast against Mr. Quay there will be a Democratic vote to take its place.

"Col. Quay will again triumph over his opponents, and the proper thing for them to do is to acknowledge the existing facts, and if they intend to continue their fight to prepare for their next contest with him when the Legislature meets at Harrisburg next Winter."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Upholsteries—Very Cheap.

Sash Curtains—pretty, graceful designs embroidered on fine muslin. This lot was secured unexpectedly. We'll state their real values and our selling prices. They'll go quickly:

11c. for the 14c. kind.
12c. for the 15c. kind.
14c. for the 18c. kind.
16c. for the 20c. kind.
18c. for the 24c. kind.
22c. for the 28c. kind.
24c. for the 30c. kind.
32c. for the 35c. kind.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, large variety of styles, usual $1.00 quality, at 69c. per pair.

Colored Organdies, light and darb effects, for curtains and draperies, 36 in. wide, 12c. value; at 8c.

Domestic Couch Covers, Bagdad patterns, fringed all around, extra value, at $1.98.

Tapestry Mantel Lambrequins, Oriental colorings, heavily fringed, $1.49 and $1.98.

Satin-faced Tapestry Furniture Covering, great assortment of colors, $2.00 values; at $1.44 yard.

Tapestry Table Covers, fringed all around, 1½ yd. square, 44c., instead of 90c.; 2 yds. square, 64c., instead of $1.25.

Three-fold Screens, oak and mahogany frames, mounted with best art ticking, five feet high, $5.50 value; at $3.99.

Ten thousand Opaque Window Shades, 3x6 ft.; good spring rollers, 30c. value; at 19c.

Curtain Poles, oak, walnut and mahogany, five feet long, complete with brackets, ends and rings, 35c. value; at 24c.

Curtain Poles, oak and walnut, five feet long, complete with brass fittings, 40c. value; at 29c.

Designs and estimates for Oriental rooms, Cosey Corners, and Draperies, Upholstering, Slip Covers for Furniture, Window Shades, Awnings and the like. Our service is reliable; our prices are the lowest.

Sewing Machines.

We have two grades of Sewing Machines. "The Red Star," our best, and the equal of any on the market. It is made by one of the world's greatest manufacturers under our own brand, so that our rates will not interfere with the higher prices charged by the regular agencies.

Price with three drawers, $17.49.
Price with five drawers, $18.74.
Price with seven drawers, $19.99.
Price with patent drop head, $21.24.

The "Eclipse" is a special machine of exceptionally good quality that we offer at very low prices. It is complete in every detail; has all the latest attachments, high grade machinery work, seasoned oak woodwork, piano finished; guaranteed for five years. Price with three drawers, $12.74. Price with seven drawers, $14.98. Price with latest improved drop head, so that machine is concealed and converted into a table, $17.98.

CAUGHT IN AN AMBUSCADE.

Filipinos Attack a Scouting Party, Killing Four—Enemy's Loss Reported at Forty.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—A scouting party of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, while operating near Subig, was ambushed by the insurgents and a Lieutenant and three privates were killed and two or three privates wounded.

A company some distance in the rear, on hearing the firing, hurried to the scene and recovered the bodies.

The local papers assert, although the statement is not confirmed, that the insurgents lost forty in killed and wounded.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following casualty report was received at the War Department from Gen. Otis to-day:

Deaths: Drowned Dec. 4, Frank Thiel, E, Thirteenth Infantry; malaria, Jan. 5, Matthew McNulty, B, Twenty-second Infantry; William Doty, E, Fortieth Infantry; typhoid, Jan. 25, Garfield Connor, C, Twelfth Infantry; Jan. 17, George Rehl, E, Thirty-ninth Infantry; variola, Jan. 25, Second Lieut. Eugene G. Wing, B, Thirty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 12, Spencer Koontz, F, Thirty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 14, William A. Holt, H, Thirty-third Infantry; dysentery, Jan. 24, Daniel F. Shank, Ninth Infantry; Fred Matthias, Sergeant, F, Twenty-seventh Infantry; pneumonia, Jan. 21, Newton Bollenbaugh, L, Sixth Artillery.

Wounded in action, Jan. 25, Rufus Ridner, A, Thirty-seventh Infantry; suicide, Jan. 23, William Gregory, H, Eleventh Cavalry. Killed: Cebu, Sept. 23, Herman Fritch, K, Twenty-third Infantry; near Cebu, Jan. 13, Walter K. Young, Corporal, Thirty-eighth Infantry; between Tananan and Lipa, Jan. 20, Frank W. Summerfield, musician, F, Thirty-sixth Infantry; at Mangataren, wounded, Dec. 9, James Dunn, I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, head; John Goodman, M, leg, slight.

NAVAL OFFICERS COMMENDED.

Gen. Bates and Capt. Wildes Praise Their Work in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Navy Department has made public a letter from Gen. Bates strongly commending the officers of the navy who co-operated with the army in the capture of Zamboanga. He mentions Commander Very of the Castine, Lieut. Commander Nazro of the Manila, and Commander Sperry of the Yorktown.

Capt. Wildes of the Oregon has also made a report, which the department has published, commenting on the splendid service rendered at the capture of Vigan by Ensign Mustin of the gunboat Samar, in towing the boats with the landing party under a heavy fire.

WORD OF FREDERICK HEPPE.

The Relief Officer Who Was Captured Smuggles a Letter to His Friends.

Direct news from Frederick Heppe of this city, one of the two officers of the hospital ship Relief, who were captured by Filipinos while sailing in Manila Harbor last Decoration Day, has been received by his aunt, Miss Ella M. Sauer, of 226 East Fiftieth Street. The news is in the form of a letter to Capt. Harding of the Relief, to whom it was smuggled through the influence of another American prisoner.

Mr. Heppe, third officer of the Relief, was in a sailboat with Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford of the same vessel, when they became becalmed, and the insurgents put out in canoes and captured them. They have since been hurried from place to place, as the insurgents have had to flee before the American troops. On Dec. 20 they were at Lipa, fifty miles south of Manila, in the province of Barangas, and the letter to Capt. Harding is dated from that place on that day. It was promptly forwarded to Miss Sauer by Capt. Harding, for the envelope in which it arrived is postmarked Manila, Dec. 28. The letter is written with an indelible pencil, and reads as follows:

My Dear Sir: I have made previous attempts to let you know how we are, but I do not know whether you received any of my letters. So far we have fared pretty well, and are enjoying good heath. Through the kindness of Mr. Prespler, who is a prisoner here, we get this opportunity to write, and if you will communicate with Mrs. Prespler, his mother, she will forward any answer which you will send her for us.

We are very anxious to hear from you, and kindly let me know how I stand in regard to my position. May I also trouble you to send me $10. I would like to write more, but cannot at present. Hoping to hear from you, and wishing you all a merry Christmas and happy New Year, I remain, yours respectfully,

FREDERICK HEPPE.

Mr. Heppe, before serving on the Relief, was second officer of the Red Cross ship State of Texas, when that vessel was in Cuban waters. The report of his capture in Manila harbor was duly chronicled in the press dispatches at the time, and later, his aunt said, he succeeded in communicating, through a Spanish prisoner who was released, with Gen. Otis, and Gen. Otis notified her of the fact.

Mr. Heppe, who is twenty-five years old, has dependent upon him two brothers and a sister, children, whose ages range from ten to fifteen years. Since his capture they have been kept entirely by Miss Sauer, who is Superintendent of the branch of the Free Circulating Library at Seventy-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Miss Sauer left no stone unturned to ascertain what became of her cousin. She wrote to Gen. Otis and every other American General in the Philippines, to Capt. Harding, to the naval commander of the station, and to the War Department, and she has kept up her correspondence with them, determined that he should not be forgotten and left to his fate. Miss Sauer also engaged the services of Lawyer Edward A. Sumner, who is trying to secure for the children some of Mr. Heppe's pay, due since his capture, and which could not be obtained because the Quartermaster's Department has no official information that he is a prisoner.

Mr. Sumner said yesterday that he communicated the circumstances of the case to Secretary of War Root, who at once promised to have it investigated, and sent to the military authorities in Manila ordering them to send a full report of the capture forthwith.

Farquhar Receives Venezuelans.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 30.—President Castro, the members of the Cabinet, and fifty officials visited Admiral Farquhar today on board his flagship, the New York, and later the Admiral gave a dinner in honor of United States Minister Loomis and Mrs. Loomis. Late this afternoon the New York sailed for Carthagena. The Machias will remain several days in Venezuelan waters.

THE EGLESTON WILL PROBATED

Antiquities, Books, and Scientific Apparatus Go to Institutions—Trinity a Beneficiary.

Prof. Thomas Egleston's will, which was executed on Jan. 10, 1898, was filed for probate yesterday. He asks that his body be buried from Trinity Church with as little expense and ostentation as possible, with a full choral service, and that his remains be placed next those of his wife, in the chancel of the church.

He directs that all the property received by him from his wife shall be divided among her sisters or their representatives, who are also to have such furniture from his residence at 35 Washington Square as they may select.

To Columbia College, for the department of mineralogy in the School of Mines, he leaves his collection of minerals. His tools and scientific instruments are to go to the metallurgical department of the School of Mines. He leaves $1,000 to the Grande Chancellerie de l'Ordre de la Legion d'Honneur de la France. His brother, George, is to have certain paintings and furniture.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is to receive his ancient Japanese clocks and other ancient clocks, including one formerly owned by Frederick the Great. The town of Lenox, Mass., is to have $1,000 to care for the Paterson Egleston Monument at that place, and his brothers are to have the right to purchase his property there for $30,000. His brother George gets $5,000, and George's sons $5,000 each. George also receives a picture in silk of George Washington and a letter of Gen. Washington to the testator's grandfather. Certain paintings are bequeathed to Trinity Church for the Augustine Chapel and others for the May Egleston Rest at the Seaside Home, at Islip.

His wife's sisters are to be permitted to select books from his general library, and the rest of the books are given to Trinity Church for a lending library for any chapel the church may select.

The remainder of the estate is left to Trinity Church, the income to be used for the maintenance of its parish schools, that children may be taught to apply their faculties so as to earn a living.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Good Groceries.

You MUST buy Groceries. Supplying dress needs may be delayed or postponed indefinitely. Not so with Groceries. When the pantry shelves are bare and the larder is empty, there is no way to avoid replenishing. Such being the case, it is of the utmost importance for the vast majority of people to know where the best qualities can be secured at the lowest prices. The object of our advertising is to inform you. We don't attempt to sustain our claim with mere phrases. There is a better and more convincing way. Quoting fancy and staple items as follows is the quick, sure method of winning your favor.

Amaryllis Chop
Formosa Oolong
Teas
English Breakfast
Young Hyson, mixed

Sold elsewhere at 75c.; our regular price, 49c.; during this sale, 39c.

These are fine garden grown Teas—very choice qualities. You can pay three times the price and then not get Tea of equal strength, flavor and aroma. If Tea is your favorite beverage take advantage of this sale **39c**

H. & E. STANDARD QUALITY
Granulated Sugar
5 lbs. in linen bag . . . **24c.**

"Peerless" Brand Soups.

These Soups are warranted to be as good as other popular brands that retail regularly at 25c. and 30c. If you buy a can and it is not perfectly satisfactory we will gladly return the money.

Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Mulligatawney, Qt. Cans, **21c**

Consomme, Tomato, Vegetable,
French Bouillon, Beef, Ox Tail, Pea, Qt. Cans, **19c**
Julienne, Mutton Broth, Mock Turtle,

Miscellaneous Groceries.

——Fig Jams, one-pound cans, 13c.
——Fancy Layer Figs, pound box, 14c.
——Preserved Figs, one-and-a-half-pound can, 24c.
——Orange Marmalade, pound jar, 13c.
——Orange Marmalade, imported in glass, none better, pound jars, 15c.
——Red Currant Jelly, pure fruit and sugar, 10 oz. glass, at 12c.; never before sold under 17c.
——Codfish, picked for cooking, finest quality, half-pound box, 7c.
——Mixed Nuts, pound package, containing six kinds, 15c.
——Hickory Nuts, two-pound package, 5c.
——7c. Can String Beans, case of two dozen, $1.49.
——7c. Can Lima Beans, case of two dozen, $1.54.
——8c. Can Fancy Maine Corn, Jessamine brand, case of two dozen, $1.79.
——8c. Can White Wax Beans, case of two dozen, $1.79.
——7c. Can Delaware Tomatoes, solidly packed.
——12c. Can Jersey "American Beauty" Tomatoes, packed whole, red-ripe, large cans, case of two dozen, $2.66.
——11c. Can California Asparagus, snow-white, one pound cans, case of four dozen, $4.99.
——17c. Can Asparagus, small stalks, sweet and tender, case of two dozen, $3.86.
——23c. Can California Asparagus, white, large stalks, case of two dozen, $5.34.
——12c. Can Sifted Early June Peas, extra fine, case of two dozen, $2.69.
——12c. Can Sugar Peas, delicious flavor, case of two dozen, $2.66.
——19c. Can Lemon Cling Peaches, selected large California fruit, packed in heavy sugar syrup.
——22c. Can Large California White Cherries, case of two dozen, $5.14.
——13c. Can Preserved Strawberries, choice quality, case of two dozen, $2.94.
——37c. One-pound Cans Boned Chicken and Turkey, packed from fresh Jersey Poultry.

Wines and Liquors—in Annex.

Our Telephone Number is 3060 18th St. Connects direct with this department. When you buy by the gallon we furnish jug free.

Very Special
Two Star Rye Whiskey,

Aged in wood, rich and mellow.

Our regular price per gallon, $2.94; during this sale at **$2.34**

Our regular price per bottle, 74c.; during this sale at **49c.**

AS WIDE AS THE WORLD

is the reput

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

The Present Tendency of Prices

MEN watch the market reports—stocks, produce, wheat, cotton, iron. That is to say, some men do. But all men and women personally, and nearly all through their homes also, have a direct interest in prices of the great staples when translated into manufactured articles.

The foregoing is often forgotten and losses follow. Just now is a time to consider retail prices carefully. They are certain to advance on almost everything, but the rise will not touch our Public until our present holdings are exhausted. We never speculate upon future advances, but always give our best bargains directly to the Public. They develop the tap root of our business—**confidence.**

In view of the future all things now offered at past prices are bargains. Thus more than ever is our present stock a museum of cheapness.

Last of the Fancy Plates

An adjourned sale—and a change in location. Continuation of last week's notable sale. Now in the basement. Gathered up many tid-bits from that table and this, and there's a fairly good assortment again. But quantities are small. Likewise prices. To-day may see the wind-up.

25c—Bread-and-butter plates and course plates; were 50c and 75c.
50c—French dinner and breakfast plates; values 75c and 85c.
75c—French breakfast and soup plates; values up to $1.50.
$1—French dinner, breakfast, tea and soup plates; values up to $2.

Re-upholstering Furniture

There can be no more opportune time for work of this nature than during February—that is, if you order it done here. First, there's a tidy sum to be saved on the price of the materials you may choose. Tapestries, damasks, and velours in small quantities, but in ample variety, are made cheaper by a third to a half. And the work itself,—skillful, high-class craftsmanship—shall cost you no more than we ourselves must pay. There's no profit for us on material—absolutely none on the labor. We keep our employes busy doing February. That's reward enough.

Third floor.

Overcoats for Men Above the Average Men requiring overcoats of sizes 38 to 46 can find a line of bargains here to-day. We own about one hundred overcoats of the above sizes, fresh and good in every way, that are in excess of our needs. The cloths are blue and black kerseys, and gray and black friezes. Linings are wools and satins.

The prices yesterday were $18 to $22.50, but they all go to-day to the one round uniform price of

Thirteen Dollars and a Half

Many of them are suited to short and stout men.

They offer a rare bargain chance to every man that can find his size among them.

Our policy in clothing was formulated thirty-nine years ago. The original hand still controls it. Good clothing or none.

Public understanding of that fact underlies the great clothing business now coming to the old Stewart Store.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Trousers at $5 Medium color worsteds that are selling regularly at $7 and $8. An excellent assortment from which to make selection. The price is $5.

A few of the men's black and blue cheviot trousers—left-overs from suits, at $2.50—good $3.50 to $5 values.

Second floor Fourth avenue.

Men's House Coats and Dressing Gowns Had a very satisfactory season's selling. But few garments remain. They are all good tasteful styles, however. The stock contained none other. But they're in the way now. So choose among about a dozen kinds of both coats and gowns, at just half prices. House Coats, $2.25 to $12.50; Dressing Gowns, $5 to $20.

Ninth street side.

Concerning Muslin Underwear This January's selling *must* have established us in your minds as reliable sellers of muslin underwear. Big white sales and every-day offerings teach the same lesson—garments here are first-class in material, careful in workmanship, of full value.

Gowns, 38c (were 50c), 65c (were $1), 75c and $1 each.
Petticoats, 65c (were $1), $1 (were $1.50), $1.25 and $1.75 each.
Drawers, 10c (only 3 to a buyer), 15c, 35c, 60c and 75c each.

Second floor.

Flannelette Gowns Call them room gowns or night gowns, as you please. They're suitable for either purpose. We call them "Half Price" gowns. They've been made so since yesterday.

75c for the $1.50 quality. Striped flannelette; large collar and sleeves trimmed with satin ribbon.
$1 for the $1.75 quality. Pink and blue striped flannelette; pointed, plaited yoke, flossed with silk; ruffle on sleeves; bow at neck.
$1.25 for $2.25 quality. Prettily striped flannelette of excellent quality; yoke of fine plaits, flossed with silk; buttons down side; scalloped ruffle around yoke and sleeves.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Closing Out the Flannel Waists Much of this story is told in the heading. It is concluded in four brief lines below:

$1.25 and $1.75 kinds are now $1.
$2.25 kinds are now $1.25.
$3.75 kinds are now $1.75.
$4.50 kinds are now $2.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Turkish Bath Cabinets Medicated, vapor and Turkish baths in your own home—about three cents a bath. These cabinets are tight, double-walled rooms, coated inside and out with rubber, fitted with a door, strong and durable. After taking your bath, loosen a brace or two and fold the cabinet into a six-inch space. Three styles are shown, $6.25, $6.75 and $9.75. Face steaming attachment, $1.50 extra.

Basement.

Mattings and Rugs They are rolling from the East — mattings, we mean. Thousands of rolls. The foliage of two seasons cannot grow on the same tree. The stocks of two seasons cannot dwell together in unity. That's why 200 rolls of mattings present their reduced circumstances to you this morning—one-third off.

85 rolls were $8 are $5
40 rolls were $9 are $6
90 rolls were $10 are $7
50 rolls were $12 are $8

Summer hotel keepers and cottagers please take note.

Third floor.

Algerian Rugs Silky mohair — durable, rich, beautiful. These are the end—cannot get more. Take them!

Size 30 by 36 in.; were $5, are $3.
Size 24 by 56 in.; were $5.75, are $3.50.
Size 30 by 63 in.; were $6, are $4.50.

Third floor.

Heavy Art Squares Solid and firm in texture and will stay where you put them. They are unsurpassed for healthful and cleanly floor coverings.

Size 2½ by 3 yds.; were $6.75, are $4.50.
Size 3 by 3 yds.; were $8, are $5.50.
Size 3 by 3½ yds.; were $9.50, are $6.50.
Size 3 by 4 yds.; were $10.80, are $7.25.
Size 3 by 4½ yds.; were $12.25, are $8.25.
Size 3 by 5 yds.; were $13.50, are $9.

Third floor.

Window Shades Window shades, of Scotch Holland and opaque shade cloth, made by contract for large office buildings and private houses. This should interest everybody having control of any building, small or large, requiring shades. It would surprise you to know the number of shades made here last year. Upon request we will have your windows measured and will submit to an estimate of cost based upon any material you may select.

Third floor.

Linens—Lower Than Ever Some table linens here of superior quality are marked now at about their cost in the market to-day. Others reduced not so radically, but reduced substantially from prices already moderate. Perhaps they've outworn their welcome here—these price-reductions leave them without excuse for tarrying longer.

80c doz.—Napkins; a quality that has sold at $2. These are fringed and colored; 16 in.
$1.85 doz.—Bleached Irish Napkins; 22 in.; were $2.25.
$2.90 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths; hemstitched; 3 yds. long; 66 in. wide; $3.50 kind.
50c each—Damask Tray Cloths; 24x32 in.; were 75c.

Fourth avenue.

House Dresses Gingham and percale in pretty striped patterns. Trim, clean cut, good-fitting.

$1—Percale; yoke back and front; full skirt; braid trimmings.
$1.50—Light stripes; full front; yoke and plaits in back; piped with white cording.
$2.25—Gingham; yoke; full front, plaited back; white pipings and braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO INJUNCTION FOR CAMPBELL.

Application of McGlory's Nephew to Restrain the Police Denied.

The injunction applied for by Frank J. Campbell, the nephew of "Billy" McGlory, to restrain the police from interfering with his purpose to have a piano played for the pleasure of patrons at his saloon, 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, was refused yesterday by Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court. In handing down his decision, Justice Andrews quoted Section 1,473 of the charter of Greater New York, which forbids the giving of any "entertainment of the stage" without a license. He continues:

"This court is not called upon, on an application of this character, to interpret the statute and decide in advance what is prohibited thereby, and what is permitted. If the playing of instrumental music, as the plaintiff proposes to have it conducted on his premises, shall be a lawful act, then his remedy would be to apply to a City Magistrate to have the police put under bonds to keep the peace."

CAMPBELL ARRESTED BY POLICE.

Frank J. Campbell, nephew of "Billy" McGlory, was arrested last night in his saloon at 315 West Fifty-ninth Street. Two musicians found in the place, a violinist and a pianist, were also arrested. Campbell was charged with having music in his place without a proper license. Acting Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station made the arrests.

The three prisoners were released on a bond given by August Ruck, a builder, of 363 West Fifty-eighth Street.

They returned to the place at once. The police kept a close watch to rearrest them if they made a further effort to play. Campbell says it is "persecution," and that he might "fix things" if he wanted to, which he said he would never do.

Sunday Order in South Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 30.—Mayor Bohannan of South Norwalk to-day issued an order to the police to hereafter close up all business on Sunday. When the Mayor issued his first Sunday-closing order he permitted ice cream, newspapers, and soda water to be sold and allowed his constituents to get shaved on that day. To-day he instructed Chief Vollmer to serve notice on all barber's shops, news stores, soda water and ice cream stands that they must be closed up tight on Sunday.

FOR 25 YEARS
Hunyadi János
HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS
As the Best Natural Aperient Water.
UNEQUALLED AS A REMEDY FOR
Constipation and Stomach Disorders.
Get the Genuine!

LOOKING FOR A CAT POISONER.

Rewards of Over $1,000 Offered by Up-Town Residents.

There is a golden opportunity up town for a second Sherlock Holmes. The case offers all the interesting details of a dime novel, mysterious disappearances, murders by the wholesale, and complications galore, but the victims are only cats and the villain a cat poisoner. However, it would go hard with this exterminator of the feline race if he were caught at the present time, for the residents in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, are up in arms against him, and no less than half a dozen rewards for his capture have been offered, amounting in all to over a thousand dollars.

The favorite haunt of the poisoner seems to be One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and, although he has been at work without detection since last November, and hardly a day has gone by but what some Tabby or Tommy has turned its toes up and been cast into the gutter, the section has not been depopulated in the least, and back fence concerts occur nightly with unusual energy.

Cats of high and low degree are his prey, but so far the poisoner's identity remains a mystery, although formal action has been taken to locate and restrain him. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been appealed to by Mrs. Mordaunt of 76 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, who has flooded the neighborhood with circulars offering a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the poisoner's arrest and conviction. There were no less than three cats and one dog lying dead in the street yesterday.

Mrs. Grant of 69 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street is also interested in the welfare of the feline race. She said she had not gone out of the house in months without being faced by the body of a dead cat.

Doctors Ask Sanatoria for Consumptives.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—At the ninety-fourth annual meeting of the State Medical Society, which opened here to-day, the Committee on Hygiene presented its report, strongly indorsing the recommendations made by the State Board of Health for the establishment of State sanatoria for the treatment and prevention of consumption.

MORE TROUBLES FOR 71ST

Col. Bates May Have to Report on Gen. Hawkins's Speech.

ARMY MAY ALSO INVESTIGATE

Gen. Roe's Views of the Affair—Incident Referred to as Another Coghlan Case.

The feeling is growing in National Guard circles that the making public of the remarks made by Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Army, retired, at a social gathering of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment may cause some serious complications. Col. W. G. Bates, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, expressed that feeling when he said last night:

"I do not care to discuss the published speech of Gen. Hawkins, as I may be called upon to make a report on the occurrence in my official capacity. I will say, however, that in some details he was not correctly quoted in the report made public." Col. Bates also said that he anticipated an inquiry into the affair by the regular army authorities.

Other officers of the Seventy-first Regiment were equally reticent as to going into details of the meeting after the review. Last night was what is known as "headquarters night" at the armory, and the field, staff, and line officers were all present. While no official action was taken by these officers, there was a quiet effort made to find out who made public the report of the meeting at which Gen. Hawkins spoke.

Major Gen. Roe said regarding the talk of reopening the court of inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment at the front: "The court made its report, its findings were approved, and the court was discharged from further investigation of the matter in dispute. There has been no criticism of the line officers and the men of the regiment. In fact, in my indorsement of the findings of the court I commended the men, as did Gov. Roosevelt and others through whose hands the report passed. As Col. Downs and Capt. Whittle have left the service the only man affected by the report is Major Smith, who has availed himself of the civil courts to prevent the meeting of the board of examination appointed in his case."

Gen. Roe explained that Major Clinton H. Smith, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the volunteer regiment, had not yet been found guilty of any violation of military rules, but that the court of inquiry had ordered him before a board of examination "to examine into his moral character, capacity, and general fitness for service in the National Guard as a commissioned officer." Major Smith had avoided appearing before this board by obtaining an injunction restraining it from acting on his case.

Major Smith last night said the reason he had used the courts to prevent the meeting of the board of examination was that he feared that it would not go into a complete inquiry as to his case. "The board is only a medium to get rid of officers," he said. "Only stereotyped questions might be asked as to my age and length of service in the Guard, then the board might retire me. I would like a complete investigation of my services in the war, as I believe that I would be vindicated. I am working to obtain that investigation.

"I do not know who made public the speech of Gen. Hawkins, but I believe he was correctly quoted, and that he told the true facts surrounding the fight at San Juan Hill. I will not ask that the court of inquiry be reconvened on account of this evidence, as I would prefer that Gov. Roosevelt would give such orders of his own volition."

"Either Gen. Hawkins had his confidence betrayed at a social gathering, or else he has placed himself in a position to be court-martialled," said a regular army officer of high rank, who is stationed at the Army Building in Whitehall Street. "Gen. Hawkins," said the officer, "had a perfect right to talk in a social way among his friends about the campaign in Cuba, but if he made his remarks with the intention that they should find their way into the public press, he is amenable to the army regulations for criticising superior officers.

"The quoted speech severely arraigns Major Gen. Shafter and Brig. Gen. Kent, both superior officers of Gen. Hawkins. I believe that the present case is similar to that of Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, whose remarks made at a social gathering were given to the public without his authority."

GOV. ROOSEVELT WILL DO NOTHING.

Says He Has No Interest in the Kent-Hawkins Controversy.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt will not reopen the court of inquiry of the Seventy-first Regiment on the statements made by Gen. Hawkins. He said this morning that he had absolutely no interest in the controversy between Gens. Kent and Hawkins, and that so far as Gen. Hawkins's statement went it confirmed the testimony taken before the court of inquiry rather than disproving it.

Gen. Hawkins's findings were, he said, as were the court's, that the rank and file of the Seventy-first Regiment were brave, and that the men would have fought bravely had not the officers in question deserted them.

IN EULOGY OF DR. McGLYNN.

Rev. Father Ducey on a Millionaire's View of Poverty.

Two clergymen of different creeds met on the same platform before the Social Reform Club last night to pay tribute to the memory of another clergyman, Dr. Edward McGlynn. Father Ducey of St. Leo's and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's were the clerical eulogists, while Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of the late Father Malone, and a number of the members who had been close associates of the dead priest also contributed reminiscences.

Dr. Rainsford confined his remarks strictly to the subject of Dr. McGlynn's work in the cause of social reform. Father Ducey, however, said a few words about "grasping avaricious monopolies" and made a few remarks about "sacrilegious teachings by some of the money powers."

"The teachings of Dr. McGlynn," he said, "were the same as those of all the Great Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church. St. Ambrose, St. Gregory and others all taught that utter destitution is the degradation of mankind. That poverty, which Christ taught was blessed, is not the destitution that the controllers of monopolies of today would have us believe.

"Not long ago, a millionaire told a Bible class in a Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of the blessings of being poor. Do you think it is a blessing to a child to be born in a dark tenement of a mother so weakened by poverty that she is scarcely strong enough to breathe? Such a teaching is sacrilegious, and it was to hear of a man who struggled to teach against such a condition of affairs that we came here to-night."

GERMAN STEAMER WRECKED.

Thirteen Sailors of the Remus Drowned and Her Cargo Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The German steamer Remus, Capt. Willems, from Philadelphia Jan. 4, via Dartmouth Jan. 22, has been wrecked at Hornsriff, near Aarhuus, Denmark, where she was bound. Her cargo is a total loss.

Fourteen of the crew were saved, but the Captain and thirteen men were drowned. Foreigners constituted the entire crew.

The Remus, hailing from Hamburg, and owned by C. Andersen, is a steel steamer, built at West Hartlepool in 1889, and registers 1,655 tons. She carried a cargo consisting of 131,552 bushels of corn, valued at $52,438, and 9,100 grain bags, valued at $455.

Appropriation for Dewey Arch.

The Municipal Council yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon the Board of Estimate to appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the preservation of the Dewey Arch for one year, the work to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Councilman Cassidy of Queens alone voted in the negative, his reason being that the arch in its present location is a source of danger to human life. Mr. Cassidy explained that one of his constituents, in passing behind the arch, was run down by a carriage and seriously injured.

TARIFF FOR PUERTO RICO.

Majority of the Ways and Means Committee Decides to Impose a 25 Per Cent. Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-night laid down definite lines upon which the Republican leaders of the House have decided to legislate for Puerto Rico so far as tariff duties are concerned. The decision reached commits the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee to the theory that Puerto Rico and the Philippines are not the territory of the United States within the meaning of that section of the Constitution which provides that customs and revenue laws shall be uniform throughout the United States. In other words, it commits them to the view that the new possessions can be governed as colonies, and that discriminating duties can be laid against them

The question arose in connection with the bill, introduced ten days ago by Representative Payne of New York, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to extend the customs revenue laws of the United States to Puerto Rico and to make it a collection district. This bill was designed to remove all tariff barriers between Puerto Rico and the United States. Mr. Payne stated at the time of the introduction of the bill that he had offered it of his own motion after listening to the hearings before the Committee on Insular Affairs.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, to which the bill was referred, discussed it at several secret meetings, and to-day decided to favor a substitute which will be offered when the bill comes up for discussion in the full committee to-morrow. This substitute provides that the tariff of Puerto Rico against goods from foreign countries, except the United States, shall be the same as that against goods entering the United States from such countries, but that goods imported into the United States from Puerto Rico or from the United States into Puerto Rico shall pay 25 per cent. of the tariff upon foreign goods. That is to say, that between Puerto Rico and the United States there shall be a horizontal reduction of 75 per cent. in the tariff. The substitute also provides that the revenue from such tariff duties shall be used to defray the expense of administration in the island.

The action of the Republicans to-day amounts to a decision that the section of the Constitution above referred to, which has been the subject of a special investigation of a sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee for several weeks, does not apply to our insular possessions, and that the Constitution of the United States does not extend over them.

"BADGER" GANG CLEANED OUT.

Capt. Thomas Says Tenderloin Precinct Is Now Practically Rid of the Women.

By five arrests made yesterday afternoon as the culmination of a long series the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station believe the gang of Chicago "badger" women has been broken up. The general crusade has now lasted several weeks, and as a result of it the police say ten of the women with their male companions, have sailed for Europe, twelve have gone to New Orleans, and seven others have returned to Chicago.

The police have visited the flat houses frequented by them and warned them to leave. In the case of those enumerated above railroad and steamship tickets were shown to the detectives as an evidence of good faith. Out of the twenty-seven twenty have been arrested as suspicious persons and sent to Headquarters to be photographed.

Detectives Sheehan, Glennon, and Lockwood went Saturday to a flat suspected by them at 142 West Twenty-seventh Street. They made the usual signal, a scratch on the door. A man opened the door. He was quickly overpowered and sent to the station house by Detective Glennon. The two remaining detectives entered the flat and set the safety signals by means of a lamp and a curtain.

In about an hour's time a woman appeared with a victim. Both were seized, the woman taken to the station house and the man's name secured. Two other women and their escorts were similarly secured. At the station house the man arrested, who is, according to the police, the "creeper," or man who robs the victim, gave the name of George Leonard. The women were Pearl Leonard, May Bowen, and Bessie Williams. All were photographed at Headquarters, and then discharged in court.

At the time of these arrests other members of the Chicago gang were living in the same house. Finding things becoming too warm for them, they moved to 121 West Twenty-seventh Street. Within a few hours the police had a complaint from "Frank Jones" of a two-hundred-dollar robbery at the latter address. The house was deserted when the police visited it, but yesterday the members of the gang returned and were arrested.

The prisoners were Daniel and Thomas Nelson of 121 West Twenty-seventh Street, who said they were actors; Mark Morris, 131 West Twenty-ninth Street; Nellie Chamberlain, 161 West Thirty-second Street, and Fanny Prince, 121 West Twenty-seventh Street. The police say Thomas Nelson is the leader of the gang.

"These last arrests," said Capt. Thomas, "practically breaks up the Nelson gang, and clear the precinct of 'badger' women. When I first came here complaints were almost of hourly occurrence, now they are becoming less."

DINNER TO MONTAGU WHITE.

Transvaal Consul General Entertained by T. St. John Gaffney.

The Stars and Stripes were entwined with the flags of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State on the walls of the banquet hall at the residence of Thomas St. John Gaffney, 41 Riverside Drive, last evening, at a dinner given to Montagu White, Consul General of the Transvaal to London. Among the guests were Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Minister to Holland; Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, ex-Judge Van Hoesen, Theodore M. Banta, Andrew J. Toomey, President of the Pennsylvania Milling and Export Company, whose flour was seized by the British Government at Delagoa Bay; Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the unrecognized representative of the Transvaal in the United States; George A. Zabriskie, New York representative of the Pillsbury Milling Company; Fritz Elkan of Johannesburg, Joseph I. C. Clarke, William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Frederick Brown Esler, George W. Van Siclen, representative of the Africander Bund, and the Rev. Father William St. Elmo Smith, Chaplain of the Fire Department.

Coler Reviews Thirteenth Regiment.

Controller Coler reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn last evening at the regiment's armory. Besides the Controller, the guests of the evening were Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade; Col. W. L. Watson, formerly commander of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Major George Cochran, also a former officer of the regiment. Preceding the review there was an exhibition drill by the regiment. During the evening the officers of the regiment presented to their newly chosen commander, Col. David E. Austen, a life-size oil painting of himself.

Trunk Line Meetings.

Separate meetings of the Trunk Line Freight Association and the Passenger Association were held at headquarters, in the Jersey Central Railroad building, yesterday. The freight association considered the question of revising rates, but came to no conclusion. The passenger association decided on one-fare rates for the National Educational Association meeting at Charleston, S. C., in July, and also for the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia.

$700 Burned at Birthday Party.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 30.—A gang of Italian laborers employed in the gravel pits at Morris Plains, and who lived in a large shanty near the edge of the pit, celebrated the birthday of one of their number last night with serious results. When the jollification was at its height a kerosene lamp was upset. The straw used for bedding took fire, and the flames spread so rapidly the men had hardly time to escape with their lives. Seven hundred dollars which had been saved up by the Italians was burned.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN REPLIES.

Anent Bryan's Utterances He Says that Events, and Not the Leaders, Will Make the Issue.

The statement was shown to W. Bourke Cockran yesterday which Mr. Bryan was reported to have made at Pawtucket, R. I., to the effect that he was as stanch in his support of free silver coinage at 16 to 1 as ever, and answering the announcement by Mr. Cockran that he would support the Nebraska statesman if he would eliminate free silver from his platform by saying that Mr. Cockran knew better than he did himself that he would not consent to anything in the shapet of a true on his financial doctrine.

Mr. Cockran said: "I have never appealed to Mr. Bryan for a truce on silver, and I have little sympathy with such appeals. I repeat now that the issues of a campaign are not made by leaders, nor even by conventions, but by the course of events.

"Events have eliminated the silver question from this campaign. Events may or may not revive it as an issue four years hence; that possibility is not worth discussing. Events have made imperialism the one paramount question that can be settled by the next election.

"To say, therefore, that the silver question cannot play a decisive part in the next campaign is simply to express a belief that the election will turn upon the issues of 1900 and not upon the issues of 1896 or on those of 1904. The American people will vote this year directly on the question of imperialism, and this question will be the one decisive issue of this election, however much Mr. Bryan or the lesser politicians who have risen to sight by clinging to his skirts might prefer to conduct the campaign on some other issue."

Mr. Cockran said that the silver question, although it cannot be made the issue of the campaign, may yet exercise a powerful influence upon it by dividing the opponents of imperialism, and thus aiding the Republicans, who have in the furtherance of imperialism trampled the principles of the Declaration of Independence under foot.

"Nobody who knows Mr. Bryan," said Mr. Cockran, "can question that he would continue in all seasons and under all circumstances to advocate the free coinage of silver, but it is important to learn if he will accept the decision of the convention as to whether the coming election is the proper time for taking the judgment of the American people on the question embodied in the Chicago platform of 1896 or on the living issue which has arisen during the last two years."

TRAVELING MEN FOR VAN WYCK.

Want the Democratic Convention to Name Him for President.

With a membership of over 33,000 traveling men the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League has set out on its campaign to fight the trusts. The league has openly announced its intention to secure, if possible, the nomination of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn for President on the Democratic ticket, and will pledge its support to him during the campaign. Headquarters of the league have been established in the St. James Building, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway.

An endless-chain system has been used to secure the large membership, and it is asserted that before Summer the membership will have become so large as to have a voice in determining the Presidential candidate. Eighty per cent. of the members are in the South and Middle West. William Hoge, Secretary and Treasurer of the league, in speaking yesterday of its plans and prospects, said:

"The league holds the trust question of paramount interest, exceeding in importance the money question. At the same time the mass of our members are soundmoney men. For that reason we favor the candidacy of Judge Van Wyck. That he is particularly well liked in the South and many parts of the West is evidenced by hundreds of letters we have received favoring him. We have received an unusually large number from Indiana. As between Bryan and McKinley, I have no hesitation in saying the league would support Bryan."

Mr. Hoge said that when Mr. Bryan was in the city the proposition to make Judge Van Wyck Bryan's running mate was discussed at a conference which Mr. Bryan attended.

In order to secure National legislation on the subject of trusts, the league is represented by a committee consisting of Joseph J. Willett, who launched the Van Wyck boom at Tammany Hall last Fourth of July; John R. McLean of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution.

Sixty branches of the league have been established in as many cities, and the members propose to hold numerous mass meetings in the Fall and to take part in all the political parades they can.

A Bryan Vote in Slater's District.

The vote cast at the special election held in the Thirty-first Assembly District last Tuesday was canvassed by the Aldermen and Councilmen of New York County yesterday. The vote as officially announced was as follows: Samuel S. Slater, (Rep.) 4,881; Leon Goldrich, (Dem.) 4,042. Slater was then declared elected by a plurality of 839 votes. William Jennings Bryan received one vote in the Eleventh Election District, although he was ineligible for the office.

New Jersey State Officers Re-elected.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected State Controller William S. Hancock and State Treasurer George B. Swain for a term of three years each. Both are Republicans and have already served two terms each. The Governor sent to the Senate the name of Samuel A. Atkinson for Prosecutor of Burlington County. The appointment ends a bitter factional contest for the position.

INTEMPERANCE IN INDIA.

Bipin Chandra Pal, a Hindu, Talks Before the National Temperance Society.

The National Temperance Society last night entertained Bipin Chandra Pal of the Anglo-India Temperance Society, a high caste Hindu who is at present on a lecture tour of the United States, at a reception in the society's hall at 3 West Eighteenth Street. Many prominent ministers of the city were present.

The guest of honor in a brief address said that he had come to America "to meet real Western thought, in the firm belief that in the future of India America would have a larger share." In common with all educated Indians, he said, he was grateful to England for the higher thought and the larger and nobler life which her Government had opened to India. But the English, he believed, could do no more for his country. As a suzerain power, he declared that England looked down upon the Indian peoples, and that this attitude was fatal to successful education.

Regarding the temperance question in India, he said that the problem had been solved thousands of years ago. Under the old Hindu law there had been five moral sins. The second of these was indulgence in strong drink, and the last association with a drunkard. Until the English came into power, he declared, the evil of strong drink had been almost unknown. Under English rule, however, intemperance has become one of India's greatest sins. The evil, he said, had been resisted by the educated and the high-caste Hindus, but it had a firm hold on the masses. The present excise law of the Indian Government, he declared, was a great political evil. He had been joined by many influential Hindus in a protest to the Government, asking that if they were not allowed to choose their own rulers, they at least be given liberty to free themselves from the evil of intemperance.

Medical Student Hit by a Train.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 30.—Harry Parke, a medical student, was returning home from college in New York last night, when, on alighting from the train, he was struck by the locomotive of an east-bound Royal Blue Line Express. He was thrown twenty feet and picked up unconscious. His shoulder was broken, several ribs fractured, and he received numerous bruises. It is thought he will recover.

Nicaraguan Minister Robbed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Report was made to the police to-day that Minister Lewis F. Corea of Nicaragua had been robbed of two fifty-dollar bills and a scarf-pin on a Pullman car while on his way to Washington from Jersey City.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' BOOTS. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY.

800 Pairs Ladies' Kid Boots, Button or Lace; widths, AA, A, B and C, . . $1.85

600 Pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots with Kid Tips; widths, AA, A, B, C and D, . $2.75

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Domestic make; worth 25c.
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Great Variety of Style and Price.
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C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

MONTANA LAWMAKER TALKS OF BRIBERY

But Says He Received No Money for Voting for Senator Clark.

WITNESS WON AT FARO BANK

Also Found $1,100 in His Room, Which He Thinks Was Thrown Through the Transom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day adjourned its hearing of the charges made against Senator Clark of Montana in connection with his election to the United States Senate, it was understood that the defense would be prepared to proceed with its witnesses not later than Monday next. Mr. Campbell said he would have only one or two more witnesses, and, without stating how many men he would call, Mr. Faulkner said his witnesses would follow each other in rapid succession, and there would be no delays.

There was but one witness on the stand to-day. This was J. H. Geiger, who on a contest was given the seat of State Senator in the Montana Legislature, from Flathead County, at first occupied by Mr. Whiteside, who is one of the principal movers in the fight against Mr. Clark. Geiger voted for Clark, but he insisted that he did so only because the Republican caucus had declared for him.

He confessed to taking $3,600 in money home after the adjournment of the Legislature. Of this sum he claimed to have won from $1,500 to $1,800 playing faro, and to have found $1,100 of it in $100 bills in his room. This latter amount he thought had been left for him to influence him to vote against Bills 132 and 134, relating to corporations, on the proposition to pass them over the Governor's veto, but he did not know who had left it there. He thought the envelope must have been thrown through the transom of the room.

Geiger said he had received no money to vote for Mr. Clark, and while he admitted to having been approached with the view of bribing him on other propositions, he refused to give the names of persons who had talked with him, because to do so would incriminate himself.

Upon being questioned concerning his financial condition when he was nominated, he said it was "just moderate." He had been in the hotel business and had sold out; he could not remember just how much he received, but after much questioning said he thought the amount was about $25. He had also received $200 from his mother's estate and had borrowed about $300 for the campaign.

After he was given his seat he had voted twice for Leonard for Senator and then for W. A. Clark. Mr. Geiger hesitated considerably over a question as to what money he had deposited in the First National Bank at Kalispel during or since the session of the Legislature, but admitted that in May last he had bought a draft for $2,500, paying currency for it. He had afterward in August opened an account at that bank, depositing $800 in currency in the name of "John H. Geiger, agent." Since that time he had made other deposits and had borrowed from the bank $2,300.

"Some of the money I got at poker and the faro bank," he said, and added: "I don't remember whether I won any at poker—my experience was about even; but at faro bank I did."

"Did you win $2,000 at faro?"

"It's some short of $2,000, but at Helena and Butte together I think I quit about $1,500 or $1,800 ahead."

"You were a State Senator; did you not know it was a misdemeanor to play faro?"

"Well, I was about as conscientious in that matter as some other Montana officials."

"How do you explain the fact that you had so much better luck at faro after you entered the Legislature than before?" asked Senator Chandler of Mr. Geiger.

"Why, Senator," was the reply, "I didn't have. I had lived in Montana twenty-two years, and fell into the ways of the people soon after going there. I had frequently in the early days won more than I did after my election to the State Senate."

All told, Mr. Geiger said he had in his possession $3,600 when he reached Libby, after going home from the Legislature at Helena.

"Where did you get the amount that you have not already accounted for?"

"I can't tell without uncovering my private affairs."

"Do you decline to tell?" "I do."

The question as to where the money came from was repeated. The witness gazed at the ceiling for fully five minutes and at last said: "Where did I get it? Why, in Helena."

In reply to a question as to the source from which the money came, the witness said:

"I don't know. To be frank, there were other ways of getting money in Helena during the session of the Legislature. I was approached at different times to vote for different bills."

"Did you make any money in that way?"

"I don't know. I never sold my vote, but I got money."

Mr. Geiger said that it was common talk all over town that money could be had for votes against Bill 132 or Bill 134, but said he could not explain who had proposed paying him $1,100 for his vote without criminating himself, though still denying that he had sold his vote. After much questioning Senator Chandler elicited the fact that witness had bought property in Kalispel in his brother's name. Witness also admitted the purchase of lots and the construction of buildings on them at Libby.

Mr. Geiger said that he had not had any conversations concerning the Senatorial contest with Senator Clark prior to the latter's election to the Senate. He had visited the Senator's room once on the day of the Senator's election, but he said neither W. A. Clark, Mr. Wellcome, C. W. Clark, nor any of them, so far as he remembered, ever approached him in regard to his vote, but before he was seated he was frequently asked how he would vote if he should get his seat, and uniformly replied that his actions would be controlled entirely by the action of the Republican caucus.

SUBSIDY BILL IS OPPOSED.

John De Witt Warner, Representing the Reform Club, Is Heard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The hearing on the Shipping bill before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was unusually spirited to-day, owing to the criticisms of the measure presented by John De Witt Warner of New York and some counter criticisms by members of the committee on a letter issued by the New York Reform Club, of which Mr. Warner is a prominent member. Mr. Warner opposed the bill section by section, urging that it gave bounties on gross tonnage instead of on the tonnage of goods carried. Chairman Grosvenor read the letter of the New York Reform Club, in which reference was made to the influences being brought to bear on Senators and members. Mr. Warner defended the letter, but members of the committee protested against its statements.

The letter of the Reform Club read by Mr. Grosvenor said, in part:

"Lobbyists in the employ of the prospective beneficiaries of the bounty have already carefully 'canvassed' Congress, which means that every 'approachable' Senator and Congressman has, by some kind of a promise or bribe, been 'reasoned' with and made to see the benefit of subsidies."

The letter also commented on the strength of the "subsidy lobby now in Congress," declaring it to be the "most effective lobby that ever infested our National capital."

Mr. Warner said he had not signed the letter, but it probably expressed the views of a majority of the club.

Mr. Fordney of Michigan, a member of the committee, hotly resented the statements of the letter, and declared:

"My opinion is that no man will make a statement that a Congressman can be bribed unless he be a thief himself."

Other members of the committee protested against the terms of the letter. Mr. Warner said, however, that he had not come to discuss the statements made, and he proceeded with his argument against the bill.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce, at its regular monthly meeting to-morrow, will take up some matters of importance. Chief among them is the consideration of the Subsidy Shipping bill before Congress. The committee to which this bill was referred has drafted a report which will be submitted, recommending a conservative course. It will approve the idea of reviving the American merchant marine, but will be general in its nature, and not urge the adoption of the particular measure before Congress. The Chamber will also enter a protest against the taking by Congress of the control of the pilotage system out of the State's hands.

SENATORS DISCUSS FILIPINOS.

Bacon Talks Three Hours for Self-Government—Teller Says Pacification Must Come First.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—For more than three hours to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) occupied the attention of the Senate with a discussion of the Philippine question. His argument had for its basis his own resolutions referring to the Government's policy toward the Philippines. He maintained that the United States owed as much to the Filipinos as it does to the Cubans, to whom by resolution of Congress self-government had been promised, and he strongly urged that his resolutions declaring it to be the intention of this Government to confer the right of government upon the Filipinos be adopted as a means not only of terminating the war, but of extending to a struggling people justice and freedom.

A lively colloquy at one point occurred between Mr. Bacon and several other Senators. Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) inquired on what theory Mr. Bacon proposed a declaration of this Congress that could in any way bind subsequent Congresses.

Mr. Bacon responded that the same declaration which the Fifty-sixth Congress had made with reference to the Cubans ought to be made with reference to the Filipinos. Congress had the right to make such a declaration, even if it was not binding upon future Congresses.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) the author of the Cuban resolution, said that it had been a matter of sincere regret that he had not incorporated in the resolutions the people of all Spanish possessions acquired by the United States in addition to the Cubans. He believed, however, that the United States stood before the world committed to the self-government of the Filipinos—that is, such self-government as they were capable of. He maintained that the pacification of the islands must be the first object of the United States, however. He regretted that this pacification now must be by the sword.

SENATE HOLDS UP TREATIES.

Delay in Ratifying International Agreements Is Being Criticised at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senators who do not approve of the manifestly prolonged avoidance of pending treaties say that there is inexcusable indolence shown in the refusal of the Senate to take up and ratify the important treaties now pending, and that the neglect of the Puerto Rican situation in particular threatens to disturb and annoy the country. To this may be added the vexation probable among the nations with which the United States have been negotiating reciprocity treaties in the expectation that they would be ratified as soon as the Congress meets.

The Samoan treaty of partition is out of the way, but it is asserted that there is no present intention of taking up the treaties negotiated between the United States on the one hand and France, the British West Indies, and the Argentine Republic on the other.

The Hague treaty is another convention calling for prompt action. With that treaty approved of, obstacles would be removed and the President might find a way to approach the combatants in South Africa.

Senators who were asked about these treaties to-day said that it seemed as if the Administration had not fully made up its mind as to whether they were to be ratified or not. The French treaty, by its terms, must be ratified within eight months from its signature by the contracting parties. That limits the time of ratification to March 24. The Argentine convention provides for ratification in seven months, or by Feb. 10. The British treaties may be ratified within twelve months. The Senate has had them in hand for nearly two months and has done practically nothing toward ratifying them.

WANTS NUISANCES ABATED.

Mr. Muller Will Ask for a National Law to Relieve Staten Islanders from Smoke and Stenches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Muller of the Staten Island District will introduce to-morrow a bill for a purpose that interest a great many residents of Staten Island. It provides that no person or corporation shall maintain a nuisance in any State or Territory of the United States, either by the production of smoke or the creation of odors unpleasant or unhealthful to the people near such establishments, and that the United States courts shall have the power to inflict a penalty of $5,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment for an offense by a person, and a corporation shall pay from $10,000 to $20,000 for a violation of the law.

Mr. Muller says this legislation is needed to correct a bad state of things existing along the Kill Von Kull, where there are smoke-producing and smell-making factories manufacturing clouds of smoke and many abominable gases to float across the narrow stream and oppress the residents of Brighton and other towns along the Kill. New Jersey does not pay any heed to the remonstrances that are made, and the State of New York cannot exercise jurisdiction in New Jersey. Mr. Muller says he knows that the difficulties of smoke-consuming are not so great that every factory may not apply them, in order to gratify persons who do not like smoke and fumes.

"The trouble is," said Mr. Muller, "that if we do not correct the evil complained of by this bill, not only shall we lose all comfort of living on the North Shore, but others, who do not live there, but who would be drawn to Staten Island, will keep away on account of the smells and smoke, and thus the value of real estate will be impaired and the march of improvement will be arrested.

"I am informed that the smoke producers can with little expenditure apply apparatus to consume smoke, and the furnaces and other things that produce bad smells injurious to health can be as easily suppressed in Staten Island as they can be in Paris. At all events, I shall try to find a way to stop some vexatious nuisances from which I have been one of the sufferers."

WANT A WARSHIP BUILT HERE.

Brooklyn Representatives Present Arguments to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A delegation of Brooklyn Representatives, including Messrs. Fitzgerald, May, and Driggs, called at the Navy Department to-day to urge upon Secretary Long the propriety of providing for the construction of at least one first-class naval vessel at the New York Navy Yard.

The delegation argued that it would be of inestimable advantage in an emergency for the Government to have at command the services of such a nucleus of a naval construction force as would be secured through the employment at the navy yards of as many workingmen as could be profitably employed on one big naval vessel. Also the project would tend to standardize the navy yard force, the force at work on the new ship could be drawn upon whenever needed for repair work, and when the repairs were completed the men could be returned to the ship, thus avoiding the wholesale discharges that now occur.

Secretary Long agreed to consider carefully the arguments presented. But it was evident that he did not regard the suggestion as sound, rather fearing the large addition to the navy yard forces that would ensue if this application were granted, for the same privilege would have to be extended to the other navy yards.

Short Session in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House was in session only a little over an hour to-day, and business of minor importance was all that was transacted.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday provided by resolution that Feb. 22 Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate by Senator Foraker of Ohio.

A bill passed by the Senate yesterday grants a pension of $50 a month to Annie E. Brumby, mother of Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant.

W. V. Sullivan, recently elected Senator from Mississippi, was sworn in yesterday.

The House River and Harbor Committee reached a formal determination yesterday not to present a River and Harbor bill at the present session of Congress.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS IN PORT.

Survivors of the Schooners B. W. Morse and Charles B. Leet Rescued After Fearful Struggle at Sea.

The crews of two wrecked vessels were brought into port yesterday, each with a tale to tell of losing battles with howling winds and pounding seas. The Ward Line steamer City of Washington, from Cuban ports by way of Nassau, brought Capt. Newbury and three distressed seamen of the schooner B. W. Morse, which was abandoned on Jan. 21 in a water-logged condition after the survivors of the crew had been taken off by the Ward Line steamer Saratoga and landed at Nassau. Two of the Morse's crew lost their lives in that storm.

The schooner Anne Lord, from Fernandina, Fla., brought into port as passengers Capt. Rollins and five seamen of the schooner Charles B. Leet, bound to New York from Norfolk, which was abandoned in a water-logged and sinking condition last Sunday off the Jersey coast, the Anne Lord rescuing the crew.

The B. W. Morse sailed from Jacksonville for San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Jan. 16. Two days later she ran into the teeth of a howling gale from the southeast. After setting from this point for a day, the wind suddenly shifted to south-southwest and west, thus kicking up a tremendous cross sea, in which the schooner labored and strained heavily, until the inevitable leak was sprung.

The pumps were manned, but the seams opened in an ever-increasing number of places and the seamen worked until exhausted. The water gained steadily in the hold, and at frequent intervals green seas swept completely over the craft. Everything on the deck was carried away, and for forty-eight hours the schooner rolled and pitched, scudding along before the gale under bare poles. On the morning of the 20th, the gale having moderated to some extent, two seamen, named Peter McNamara and Charles Wessels, ventured on deck. They were immediately caught by a big sea and swept over the side like chips over a waterfall. They were never seen again. The pumps were kept going feebly by the remaining seamen, but the water kept gaining. Throughout the next night the Captain and his men labored, while the doomed vessel slowly settled.

On the 21st the steamer Saratoga hove in sight, and, launching her boat, rescued the crew after much difficulty, landing them at Nassau, where the City of Washington later picked them up. The B. W. Morse registered 440 tons and hailed from Bath, Me. She was built in 1879.

The story of the wreck of the Charles B. Leet is very similar to that of the Morse, except that none of the Leet's crew was lost. The Leet left Norfolk for New York with lumber on Jan. 22. She made fair weather of it until last Thursday, when the northwest gale, that has already wrought so much havoc on and off the North Atlantic Coast, struck her. Capt. Rollins, finding his vessel overpowered by the gigantic seas sweeping over her bows, put about and tried to run to the southward. He lost his spanker in this operation, and the schooner became unmanageable. The seas made a plaything of her. Soon her seams began to open. Her deck load worked loose, and for three days the men played a losing game at the pumps.

On Sunday the Anne Lord hove in sight and took off the crew. The Leet at this time was in latitude 38.18, longitude 73.23. The vessel's bows were under water and there were three feet of water in her cabin.

COUPLE CHARGED WITH LARCENY

Alleged that Their Trunks, Held for Debt, Contained Wood.

Lebretto Brambilla and his wife, Rosa, who were arrested and subsequently released several days ago on a charge of grand larceny made by Viola Louise of 347 West Forty-fourth Street, were again arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning on a charge of petit larceny under Miss Louise's complaint.

She alleges that the two Brambillas, who were associated with her in a theatrical project, attempted to make away with her trunks, containing costumes worth $400. They were intercepted by a detective at the Fall River Line pier. It is alleged that they also stole a sealskin sack from Mrs. Morton, their landlady, at 418 West Forty-third Street, and that they contracted a debt of $50 at the Hotel America, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, leaving a telescope and trunks containing blocks of wood and junk, as security for payment.

The Brambillas were held by Magistrate Mott for examination Friday. It was said that still other complaints would be brought against the couple. Mrs. Brambilla said in court that she was a Cuban, whose family had been murdered by Spanish soldiers in the late Cuban revolution.

THEFTS AT PRATT INSTITUTE.

Alleged Overcoat Thief Held—Many Robberies Reported.

Through the arrest of Arthur Robbins, twenty years old, of 186 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, it came to light that the students of Pratt Institute have been the victims of many robberies during the past two months. Within that period more than a dozen thefts have been committed at the institution. Overcoats left in the wardrobe have been the especial prey of the thieves.

Young Robbins was accused in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday of stealing an overcoat belonging to a student at the institute. Robbins denied the theft. He said that he had been traveling with a burlesque company which was stranded at Highland Falls, N. Y. He was held for examination.

Fire in Cotton Cargo.

The Old Dominion steamship Princess Anne came into port yesterday morning with fire in her forward hold. The fire was discovered in the cotton cargo, while the vessel was passing the Highlands at midnight, and Capt. Davis gave orders to steam with all speed to the dock at Pier 36 North River, which she reached at 2 o'clock in the morning. Steam was injected into the forward hold, and on reaching the dock the crew and longshoremen were put to work getting out the coton bales. About fifty bales of cotton were injured. The damage to the vessel was slight. The twenty passengers did not know of the fire until they were leaving the ship.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. James M. Loud, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, is assigned to the Seventh Infantry, Company L, and will proceed Feb. 12 to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and instruction.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. John I. Rodgers, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Charles G. Treat, Seventh Artillery, and First Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, Seventh Artillery, is appointed to meet at the War Department Feb. 1, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon all the details deemed desirable in harbor charts for use by the coast artillery for the information of the Chief of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, is assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, and will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty temporarily and for instruction until the departure of the transport Sumner for the Philippine Islands. He will be assigned to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will proceed to join his regiment. Lieut. Sayer will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

The retirement from active service Jan. 29 of Col. Edwin M. Coates, Seventh Infantry, by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Cook's Inlet exploring expedition, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders. Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, will receipt to Capt. Glenn for the steamship Duchesnay, now laid up at Tyoonok, Alaska, and for the public property aboard of that steamship, for which Capt. Glenn is accountable.

A board of survey, to consist of Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, and First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Eleventh Infantry, is appointed to meet at the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, Ind., from time to time, at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon such Quartermaster's stores as may be presented to the board during the remainder of the present calendar year.

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. John R. Williams, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, Seventh Artillery, and Second Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Seventh Artillery, is appointed to meet at the War Department Jan. 31, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon certain Quartermaster's supplies receipted for by Passed Assistant Surgeon George Tully Vaughan, Marine Hospital Service, late Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1899, and for which no vouchers were furnished by him showing the disposition made of the property.

Navy.

Civil Engineer L. M. Cox is ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 10.

BILL FOR OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Justice McAdam Favors Senator Ford's Measure, but Majority Is Said to be Against It.

It is believed that certain members of the legal profession are already at work against the bill introduced by State Senator Ford providing for official referees. The bill, which was introduced in the Senate on Monday, provides for an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to authorize the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department to select from among the attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court residing in the district, who have practiced there at least ten years, such number of official referees as they may deem necessary, but not to exceed fifty, who shall act as referees in all actions or proceedings pending in the First Judicial District.

All but one of the Justices refused yesterday to talk about the proposed measure. It was stated that a circular letter from an attorney had been received by each of the Justices, and that the majority of the latter had agreed not to express any opinion upon the bill at present. It was added, however, that the general opinion of the Justices is against the proposed change.

Justice McAdam is in favor of the bill, and expressed his views with regard to it. He also believes that the generality of lawyers favor it. He said:

"I am very much in favor of the measure, but you must understand that I am only speaking for myself. There is nothing more injurious to a court than to have the power of dispensing patronage. By the passage of this bill, references would have to go to one of the official referees appointed under the act, and these referees would take the place of the old Masters in Chancery, who, prior to the Constitution of 1845, had charge of such business in the State. The measure is certainly reform in the right direction.

"The bill does not assume to take from the courts the power of appointing referees, but merely regulates the manner of their appointment, hence it is not open to any constitutional objection. The author of the bill, whoever he is, has evidently consulted the interests of the bar, for it has evidently emanated from the legal profession, an intelligent body of men, who usually know what is best for litigants."

THINKS THE MEASURE IS UNJUST.

A Reader Says It Is Unfair to Thousands of Lawyers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to direct the attention of THE TIMES to the bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday conferring on the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city the great and extraordinary power of appointing fifty referees, to whom the courts shall refer all cases hereafter to be tried before referees. I am confident that when the bill is considered it will be found vicious in principle, unjust in operation, and unwarranted in fact or the actual condition of the existing law relating to references and referees, and hence will be strenuously opposed by THE TIMES and all others who perceive the numerous objections to it.

The proposed law, no doubt, had its origin in the senseless attack made by a so-called "investigating committee" that sat in this city recently upon what they called the abuses of the referee system. Such "abuses" upon investigation proved to consist in the appointment by the judges of lawyers as referees who were their friends or were recommended to them by the leaders of the political party that commonly (not always) administers the city Government. That was all. Not a single instance of fraud, wrong, injustice, or incapacity in the persons so appointed was shown or even asserted, nor was it claimed that the referees who owed their appointment to such causes were in any degree less competent or efficient than others who could be chosen, and who would give the fruit and results of many years of labor in the profession to working as referees for the munificent sum of $10 "for each day actually spent in the business of the reference." (Code of Civil Procedure, Section 3,296.) No other ground of attack upon the existing system has ever been heard of.

To remedy this so-called evil, then, the law mentioned is proposed. Regarding it in principle it rather confirms than removes the evil. It gives the Justices of the Appellate Division (who are all Democrats) the power of giving what are really Judgeships to fifty of their friends, with no other limitation on their right of selection than that the appointees must be ten years in practice and reside in the city. It is manifest that such a law cannot be justified on any ground heretofore alleged to exist for the necessity of a change. I have not a copy of the proposed law as yet, and my information as to its terms is derived wholly from the synopsis of it published in THE TIMES of to-day, but enough of it is given to show its obnoxious features.

Every lawyer who reads it at once asks himself why the power of appointment is limited to the Justices of the Appellate Division, two of whom, by the way, are country Judges, and have no interest in or knowledge of the bar in this city? Why should not the other seventeen Justices of the Supreme Court in this district have some voice or choice in the selection of the men to whom they are daily to send for trial cases involving vast interests? And how will official referees, secure in their office for a term of years, be an improvement on those appointed under the present system? Will they work harder and for longer hours, charge less, and decide any more correctly the cases sent them?

Another highly objectionable feature in the proposed law is the requirement that the referees to be appointed shall actually reside in this district, i. e., the Borough of Manhattan. That is an unjust discrimination against thousands of lawyers whose homes are in Brooklyn and the suburbs, yet who belong wholly to and practice at the bar in this city only.

There are many other objections that can be cogently urged against this extraordinary piece of legislation, but I think the foregoing remarks sufficiently show that it is unjust and unwarrantable, and should be opposed by THE TIMES as such.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

A BRIDE-ELECT'S COMPLAINT.

Charges Her Finance with Striking Her in His Office.

Miss Johanna Albers, a woman living at 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, fifty-five years old, gray-haired and plainly dressed, was a complainant in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon against William A. Moore, a well-dressed and good-loking man of thirty-three years, whom she accused of having struck her during a quarrel over the postponement of an alleged engagement to marry her.

Miss Albers said that she had met Moore eight months ago, and that he had made repeated declarations of love, both verbally and in writing, borrowing in the meantime various sums of money to set himself up in business in a suite of offices at 10 Broadway. In all, Miss Albers alleged, he had received $917 from her, and the two became engaged to marry in December. Moore failed to appear on the day set for the wedding, however, and after waiting several weeks, Miss Albers called on him Friday at his office. It was during her remonstrances at his delay that the alleged assault took place. At the request of Moore's attorney the case was adjourned until to-day. Moore was paroled by Magistrate Flammer.

$20 LEFT TO ABRAHAM GRUBER.

Why He Prefers that His Friends Should Not Hear of It.

A legacy of $20 left to Abraham Gruber by the will of a former client, Mrs. Esther Aaron of 272 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, drew a number of Mr. Gruber's friends to his office yesterday with inquiries as to what he was going to do with it. Mr. Gruber said he had loaned that amount of money to Mrs. Aaron a year or more ago. He was much surprised when he heard of her death.

Speaking afterward to a reporter, he said: "I would be just as well satisfied if nothing about this were printed, because if all my friends hear I really have $20 they'll demand a treat all round."

POLICEMAN BADLY INJURED.

Benjamin Harrison Found Lying on the Sidewalk Unconscious.

Patrolman Benjamin Harrison of the Fifth Street Station was found suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of 109 East Ninth Street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital unconscious. No one was found by the police who could tell how he came by his injuries.

Harrison left the police station soon after midnight to go to his home at 334 West Seventeenth Street. William Brown, the keeper of the saloon in front of which Harrison was found, said the policeman had not been in his place. It is thought the policeman received his injuries by falling on a slippery section of the pavement.

College Women Meet.

The College Women's Club gave at Sherry's last evening a benefit concert and subscription dance for the benefit of the scholarship fund. Among the patronesses were Mmes. Benjamin S. Church, Angus Cameron, R. Ogden Doremus, Charles H. Eaton, Josiah M. Fiske, Marcellus Hartley, Charles Harvey Hartman, Henry Bridges Hebert, Joseph F. Knapp, Ruth Lawrence, Josiah Taylor Marean, John Middleberger, Russell Sage, R. L. Pinkus, Samuel McComb, James Robert McKee, Roger A. Pryor, N. W. Vanderpoel, Van Buren Vanderpoel, and Joshua Wilbour. The affair was largely attended and a considerable sum was realized.

Pet Dog Causes $20,000 Damage.

Henry Saul's and John Crowley's hotels, at Jackson Boulevard and Maple Avenue, North Beach, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire, which started in Crowley's Hotel, was caused by a pet dog overturning a lighted lamp. The damage was about $20,000.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Steinmetz of Whitney Avenue and Eighth Street, Elmhurst, Queens Borough, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage Monday evening. A repetition of the ceremony fifty years ago was performed, the couple's children and grandchildren acting as attendants.

Coler Opposed to Pension Bill.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he did not approve of Assemblyman De Graw's bill for pensioning city employes who had seen thirty years' service. "While there are many men in the city's employ," said the Controller, "who doubtless deserve a pension, yet the condition of the city's finances at present is not such as to warrant the passage of such a bill."

Our ads. are not published in the fiction column of the newspapers, nor do they belong there. The fame of our name is truth. This is proved at our Remnant Sale. Suits formerly $20.00 to $40.00, now $14.00. Trousers formerly $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00. Our Dress and Tuxedo suits, silk lined throughout, at $30.00, set the standard of excellence. The up-to-date Raglan, made of gray Moule cheviot, skeleton, $25.00 ; silk lined, $30.00.

All our fancy vestings reduced to $6.00 ; former price, $8.00 to $15.00. There's no risk—money back!

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

PECULIAR WILL SET ASIDE.

Estate of Woman Who Feared Being Buried Alive Contested.

Louisa H. Memmler, an old lady, who died last June, was so fearful of trances that she took extra precautions against premature interment. She directed in her will that her physician, Dr. L. Hibbe, remove her heart after death, to make certain that she was really dead, and she insisted then upon being cremated. Albert Hauser, a friend of hers, promised to see that her requests were attended to, and as a reward Mrs. Memmler bequeathed to him the small property she had.

When she died Hauser filed a will, which she had drawn up, making him her heir, but on the day the probate papers were returnable Ernest Memmler, a relative of Mrs. Memmler, applied to the Surrogate for relief. He said that Mrs. Memmler had made a later will, in which the same conditions as to the disposition of her body were insisted upon, and making him her heir. The original will, he explained, had been lost or stolen, but he brought witnesses to prove that such a will had been made.

When the matter came up before Surrogate Fitzgerald on Monday, Mr. Memmler's attorney declared that Hauser, who had obtained possession of the small estate when Mrs. Memmler died, had left the city, taking everything with him.

Surrogate Fitzgerald granted the application of the second legatee that the first will be dismissed.

The Wanamaker Store

Were We the Boers of '76?

Some say "Yes," some say "No."

Many believe that the South African War closely parallels our Revolutionary War. Many believe the parallel isn't close at all—that it's merely imaginary.

How many know enough about it to be entitled to a belief, anyhow? Mighty few.

It's only by knowing the circumstances of last year, of five—yes, twenty-five—years ago, that one earns the right to have an opinion. And it is only by reading *History* that one can learn those circumstances.

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Not if you read the *right* history. Ridpath's History of the World tells the circumstances of five, of twenty-five; of twenty-five *hundred* years ago. It tells the stories of all the Nations, and it tells them so interestingly, so entertainingly, that you read it as you read a romance.

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Experience has shown that it is profitable for us to send (free of charge) a sample-book of Ridpath's History to those who are interested in the half-price sale, and who desire to get an idea of what the History is with a view to joining the Club, if it turns out to be a work that they really wish to have in their libraries. The coupon, over there in the lower right-hand corner of this advertisement, is for the convenience of those who desire the sample-book and a full explanation of the Club plan. Tear the coupon off *now* while you are looking at it, "Lest you forget." As stated above, this sample-book will cost you absolutely nothing barring the two-cent stamp for mailing the coupon.

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HINDERING RAPID TRANSIT.

At last the joint committee of the Municipal Assembly has consented to give a hearing on the tunnel under the East River connecting the heart of the business down-town district of Manhattan with Brooklyn and Long Island. At this hearing on Monday the testimony was ample that the opinion of Brooklyn is unanimous for this project, and that it would be of the greatest advantage to the entire community. The project has been before the Assembly for over six months, and this is the first sign of the slightest attention to it. It will be nothing less than an outrage if it is not now acted on favorably.

It might be supposed that the delay of the Assembly is due to its caution as to spending public money. It is nothing of the kind. No public money is asked for. A company has been organized in connection with the Long Island Railroad Company that is prepared to take up the work at its own exclusive expense and carry it promptly to completion without a cent of cost to the taxpayers. The benefits to be counted on are very great. The route of the tunnel road is from the neighborhood of the junction of Cortlandt Street and West Broadway in nearly a direct line to the City Hall in Brooklyn and then to the Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad, at the corner of Atlantic Avenue. From there the road, mostly sunken, runs out to Jamaica and along the line of the Long Island Railroad, with its branches reaching the entire section of the island lying east and south of Brooklyn.

The construction of the system would bring within easy and prompt reach of the business part of New York a healthy, attractive, and convenient region capable of furnishing homes at little cost for many hundred thousand people. It would immediately relieve the pressure on the Brooklyn Bridge and the lines connecting with it. It would secure the removal of the surface tracks from Atlantic Avenue which now practically cut off the southern half of the Borough of Brooklyn from the rest of its territory and check the growth of a large area. And all this would be accomplished, as we have said, without the expenditure of a dollar of the taxpayers' money and without the creation of any exclusive privilege. It is the one great advantage of a tunnel under the river that it cannot be a monopoly, as a bridge to a considerable extent necessarily is, and as a surface line on the street or a tunnel line under it is. We do not pretend to understand the motives of the long delay that has taken place as to this project in the Municipal Assembly, but they cannot be reasonable, and now that the matter has been at last taken up action should promptly follow. All that is asked is the approval of the Assembly, and that should not be withheld.

WHY ANY PUBLIC MEETINGS?

That was very good counsel which Capt. MAHAN gave to the American public through our columns the other day. It was not to hold any meetings, either of sympathy or of indignation, with reference to the war going on in South Africa. Capt. MAHAN avowed his own sympathy to be with the British. He has not, we believe, been tempted with an invitation to join any public meeting of British sympathizers. But we have no doubt his fortitude would be quite proof against that temptation. And his example and his precept may safely be commended to the sympathizers with the Boers who have been holding public meetings.

For what is the object of public meetings in a case like this? Of course, it may be mere humanity. And that is a most respectable motive. If the Americans in London who have been fitting out a hospital ship had only stipulated that it should be equally available to the sick and wounded on each side, their action would have been most exemplary to neutrals. It is true that wounded Boers are not very likely to reach a ship. But the relief of human suffering, in whatever cause incurred, so only it be not by the blame of the individual sufferer, is a mission sacred and not invidious. Meetings for this purpose could excite no criticism at all.

But meetings to relieve the sufferings of the sufferers on one side, in a conflict like this, are on a different footing, and much more meetings held to express sympathy with one side. This latter has been the chief object of all the public meetings held in this country about the war in South Africa, for it is not to be supposed that the orators, who do undoubtedly greatly enjoy the sound of their own voices, have gone to the expense of hiring halls in order to procure themselves that enjoyment. Now, the mere expression of sympathy does perhaps no good and certainly little harm. We are all doing it every day, in conversation, in newspaper articles, in speeches in Congress, where, indeed, it involves a certain responsibility, as anybody short of a Mason must acknowledge. Whether this sort of expression be commendable or not, there is no way of stopping it.

But a public meeting which limited itself to the expression of sympathy would be a tame and pointless public meeting. As a matter of fact, the public meetings thus far have had for their ostensible object to get the Government to "do something." The only object they can attain is to embarrass the Government. Accordingly, when these things make their appearance in Congress, "the common sense of most" sends them to the graveyard of a committee. When they are produced at public meetings, this disposition is not possible.

For instance, at the pro-Boer meeting here night before last, it was resolved that the President should be requested or "demanded" to offer his mediation between the combatants, whether anybody invited him to do so or not. That simply means that the President should expose himself to be snubbed by both contending parties. The snubbing would be administered in civil language, without doubt. It would be an international offense to Great Britain for him to open negotiations with the South African Republic over which she claims suzerainty. Still, suppose the British notification that Great Britain was at war with her vassal released him from that punctilio. What would happen? The Boers would doubtless tell him that they would make peace on the basis of their recognition by Great Britain as "an international sovereign State." The British would doubtless tell him that they were willing to make peace on the basis of British supremacy in South Africa and the right of Great Britain to interfere whenever she chose, and as far as she chose, in the affairs of the Boer States. That is an "irrepressible conflict." Neither side will recede from its position until it is driven from it by force of arms. The President would simply have exposed himself to the contempt not only of the combatants, but of all the rest of mankind. This is a position in which no patriotic American can desire to place the President of the United States. Yet it is the position in which these unthinking sympathizers try to put the President, when they ask him to force his mediation upon the notice of the combatants. Doubtless, when both sides are willing to accept his mediation, they will let him know. Very possibly, he has already let them know, through the proper channels, that his good offices are at their service. To try to bully him by public meetings into forcing himself upon two fighters as a peacemaker is to do a silly and unpatriotic thing.

THE OLD IDOLS.

W. J. BRYAN kept pretty mum about silver while he was in this city, but in the outlying districts he sits publicly at the feet of his old idols and worships them.

In his speech at Fawtucket he said that he had no doubt that the time would come "when the principles of the Chicago platform will be a part of the law of the United States."

At the Providence meeting he said:

I have been advised by some gold Democrats to drop the silver question, and several prominent Democrats who bolted the regular ticket in 1896 announce that they will return to the fold if the financial issue is not brought forward. I am opposed to dropping the silver issue as long as a handful of English bankers dominate the financial policy of this Nation.

To a newspaper man who asked him for a statement of his views upon Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S overtures for a coalition on the basis of anti-imperialism to the front and free silver to the rear, he replied:

I am as stanch a supporter of the 16 to 1 doctrine as ever. I will not consent to anything in the shape of a truce, and Mr. COCKRAN knows that better than I do.

There is no room for delusions about W. J. BRYAN. No man can honestly misunderstand his position. He stands for everything that he stood for in 1896, for the fifty-cent dollar, for the broken faith and dishonor of the Nation, for the freedom of riot, for the packing of the Supreme Court, and for a Government administered upon the principles of ALTGELD, TILLMAN, DEBS—and BRYAN.

Any gold Democrat and anti-McKinley Republican who is willing to put up with these things for the sake of an opportunity to express his dissent from the Administration's view of its duty in the Philippines chooses knowingly and deliberately the path of danger. He shows bad judgment if he is honest about it, bad faith if he is not. Either way he goes to his destruction.

THE GOVERNOR'S SENSIBLE COURSE.

Gov. ROOSEVELT has commended himself to the confidence of the business community and of serious men of affairs everywhere by his refusal to further the aims of the persons who are trying to injure the State Trust Company by public and sensational attacks. The attorney who represents the attacking party has recently written two letters to the Superintendent of the Banking Department demanding certain records of the department and assuming toward the Superintendent and toward the Governor a swaggering tone of menace and browbeating that [illegible] the high motives of public policy by which these gentlemen profess to be actuated. To the last letter addressed to him Superintendent KILBURN declines to make any reply, characterizing it as "a tissue of falsehoods" so far as it impugns his motives, and declaring that, "like the former one, it was evidently written for publication and not with the expectation of the writer that it would be answered." Gov. ROOSEVELT is reported in our Albany dispatches as saying "that he would have considered any charges from reputable sources, but he would not take into consideration any letter or charges sent first to the newspapers or used publicly for purposes of oppression."

The soundness and good sense of the Governor's position become evident the moment the nature of the continued attacks upon the trust company is understood. The present situation is this: The State Trust Company has been examined both by the Superintendent of Banks and by the officers of the Clearing House Association, and is found and declared to be solvent and prosperous, with an unimpaired capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000. Second, the Superintendent of the Banking Department and the officers of the trust company have fully complied with the law by taking the steps indicated by the results of the examination. The demands of the law and of financial and business security have been fully obeyed, and no public or prudential reason exists for further action. Yet the assaulting party demands the records and insists that the Attorney General shall begin proceedings to wind up the affairs of the company. It is very apparent that their extraordinary course is prompted by some other motive than a desire to protect their interests as shareholders in the company. Whatever may be their purpose, the warfare they are conducting is not to the Governor's taste. His refusal to join in such a shady enterprise is characteristic of the man.

Persons who have attended the daily sessions of the newspaper trial of the State Trust Company must have wondered whether the law had anything to do with the matter. It happens that the statutes do apply, and their provisions are unusually clear and specific. Section 18 of Article I. of the banking law provides for proceedings against delinquent banking corporations. We quote from that section:

If it shall appear to the Superintendent that any such corporation or banker has violated its charter or any law of this State, or is conducting business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner, he shall, by an order under his hand and official seal, addressed to such corporation or banker, direct a discontinuance of such illegal or unsafe practices, and conformity with the requirements of its charter, and with safety and security in its transactions.

When the examination revealed one loan that was excessive and unauthorized Superintendent KILBURN addressed to the company the notice prescribed by law. Its receipt was promptly acknowledged by the officers of the company and the loan was paid off. The Superintendent was informed that it had been paid. It is evident that at that point the law had been complied with. The further provisions of Section 18 relate to proceedings by the Attorney General to wind up the company, as in the case of insolvent corporations. But plainly no such action was called for here, for both examinations showed the company to be perfectly solvent and possessed of a surplus of a million dollars. The Superintendent had done his duty, the law exacted nothing more, no interests of a proper and public nature demanded any further action. The Governor and Mr. KILBURN very justly refuse to let the executive power be used for a private and evidently malicious purpose. It is not to the interest of the financial community that the methods pursued toward the State Trust Company should have official approval and encouragement. An institution might be perfectly solvent and safe and yet go down before such public and persistent assaults.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME.

It is some five years now since there was established the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. As it is not the habit of our country to support institutions of this sort at the expense of the public Treasury—a wise policy undoubtedly—the school was necessarily something of an experiment and planned on a modest scale. It has been singularly successful in the quality and extent of its work, and already its graduates are engaged in active work in more than a dozen of the colleges of the land, including Columbia, Yale, Michigan, Dartmouth, Bryn Mawr, and Chicago.

It is now proposed by the Archaeological Institute, with which the school is closely affiliated, and by the Presidents of the various colleges that have encouraged and aided in the work, to raise a fund to place the school on a solid and permanent basis. The following statement is sufficient indorsement of the school, and evidence that the contributions asked for will serve a proper purpose:

It is our belief that the School of Classical Studies in Rome supplies a positive need. With its companion school in Athens it serves as a bond of union in the highest pursuits between our American universities and colleges. It offers opportunities for advanced studies in the fields of classics, Christian archaeology, and the Renaissance, such as cannot be provided in this country. Lacking this study, American students and teachers of these branches of learning cannot equal those of England and the Continent. We believe it to be an important addition to the resources of the higher education in America.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, President of Harvard University;
ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, President of Yale University;
FRANCIS L. PATTON, President of Princeton University;
DANIEL C. GILMAN, President of the Johns Hopkins University;
WILLIAM R. HARPER, President of the University of Chicago;
SETH LOW, President of Columbia University;
CHARLES C. HARRISON, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania;
JAMES B. ANGELL, President of University of Michigan;
JACOB G. SCHURMAN, President of Cornell University.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Probable as it is that a large majority of the people in Flushing and practically all of its property owners heard with some degree of regret the news that Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH intended to establish in the town a home for ex-convicts, only a few of the residents have ventured upon active and avowed opposition to the execution of her plan, and these few have met with complete failure in the effort to incite their fellow-citizens to boycott the philanthropical lady. The lecture which she delivered Monday evening was well attended, and her account of the success and safety with which a similar asylum had been conducted in another reluctant town was heard with respectful and more or less hopeful attention. This is just what was to have been expected, and though the protesting Flushingites will doubtless continue to believe in the reality of their grievance against the woman whom they charge with a "fanatical disregard for private rights," she has nothing whatever to apprehend from their antagonism. The fact is that not she but they have brought a "stigma" on Flushing. For Mrs. BOOTH has won general confidence as a wise and practical woman, as well as a well-intentioned one, and there is something extremely repugnant in the thought that there are people who, through fear of a little personal inconvenience, would stand in the way of her unquestionably beneficent work. There is a fatal weakness in the position of her would-be boycotters in Flushing. They admit frankly that Mrs. BOOTH'S endeavors to aid ex-convicts are highly commendable, and offer to assist her to the extent of their power—if she will only conduct her operations out of their sight and hearing! The cynical selfishness of this is altogether too obvious, and those who display it will get no sympathy even from people who feel in their hearts that they, too, might object to jail birds for near neighbors.

—Efforts are making in Western Pennsylvania to combine into one great body all the organizations of German-Americans, so called, in that part of the State. The aggregate membership of these societies is said to be considerably over 100,000, and the promoters of the scheme expect to accomplish many and important objects when they get it in working order. As to just what the objects are, the leaders in the movement are somewhat reticent, and when inquiries on that point are pressed they talk vaguely about the passage of "more liberal laws." It is hard to believe that there are in Western Pennsylvania or anywhere else in the United States a considerable body of citizens whose interests are different from the interests of other citizens, or that an organization for political action can accomplish praiseworthy ends in this country if it limits its membership to persons presumably unlike other Americans in nothing except the birthplace of themselves or their parents. And what has that accident to do with the essentials of Americanism? "German-American" is a term with a legitimate ethnological significance, but its bearing on the passage of our laws is not, or at least ought not to be, at all obvious. Whatever may be the solution of this rather unpleasant mystery, the attempts at combination are marked by vigor and enthusiasm, and the meetings to further them are frequent and large. At one held in Pittsburg on Sunday there was an abundant flow of eloquence, and most of it was devoted to the suggestion of substitutes for "Puritanism," whatever that may be. It was announced, moreover, that the central part of the State had already been carefully organized, and that in June next a convention of delegates from all parts of Pennsylvania would be held.

—Judging from a letter which Mr. ERVING WINSLOW has sent to The Boston Herald, that amiable exponent of sublimated wisdom contemplates some sort of a revolution whereby the governmental methods of the United States may be changed, at least for once, more like those of England. Mr. WINSLOW has observed, it seems, that a "colonial policy" has been added to the things which the American idea or something represents, and the anti-imperialists want to have their say before said policy is put into any definite shape. "Their contention," he declares, referring of course to his league, "is that the people should have an opportunity of expressing directly their will concerning so serious an innovation—that is, of course, in the way provided by the Constitution for its amendment. Failing this opportunity, which is not offered or even suggested by the party which proposes to establish it by violence, (because the party did not come into power upon this issue, and has, therefore, no pretense even of a delegated authority to deal with it,) it must inevitably force itself upon the people as the one vital and transcendant question of the next Presidential campaign." This is not a particularly perspicuous sentence, but barring a little confusion among the "its" there is no great fault to be found with it. The conclusion is more eloquent, and almost anybody can understand what Mr. WINSLOW is driving at. "Dare any deny," he asks, "their right to be heard, or the probability that they will demand to be heard, before this tremendous question is settled? Neither the attempts by the Administration organs to minimize it, nor the efforts of the opposition to give prominence to what are all comparatively insignificant matters, will prevent the intelligent people of the United States from discriminating that imperialism and anti-imperialism are the alternatives placed before them this year." We like especially Mr. WINSLOW'S use of "discriminate" as a transitive verb. Few people dare do that, and courage is always admirable.

—Rio Janeiro and Santos, according to what seems to be an official report, are now free from the plague, and there is no longer any need for quarantine against those ports. If the report is true as well as official, it is certainly most encouraging, and warrants the hope that Western countries have little to fear from the disease that has worked so much harm in the Far East. Santos has always been a breeding place for yellow fever, and Rio's reputation is not much better. If the plague, after getting a foothold in places where even the rudiments of sanitary science were mostly neglected, can be conquered and put to flight, it will never make more than the shortest stay in a city where the art of keeping clean receives a reasonable amount of attention. But Rio and Santos have been no more successful than several Japanese towns, and in Portugal the ravages of the malady were not so serious as an average epidemic of typhoid. The plague is terrible, no doubt, but the prospects are that neither in Europe nor America will it ever claim victims at anything like the rate it has in China and India, and panic fears of its approach are unjustified.

COLD CARS AND NO SHELTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Friday afternoon, after riding in an unheated Boulevard (Broadway) trolley car (No. 226 or 227, I forget which,) from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street until chilled through, I alighted, with others, at the corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to transfer to a Cross-Town and then to an Upper Amsterdam Avenue car. At the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Boulevard the wind blew furiously, and we all crowded into a doorway and close to a show window for protection. One lady said she had already waited there fully six minutes, and the rest of us waited fully six more before a Cross-Town car took us onward. At Amsterdam Avenue we alighted just as an up car was at the corner, but the conductor rang to go ahead, leaving us to stand on the corner, without another car in sight, while just ahead of him were four other cars not half a block apart. The exposure on that corner was positively dangercus, with no shelter beyond crowding behind a liquor saloon door. It seemed better to walk on until the next car came along, so I followed the example of two strong, hearty firemen, who did not care to stand in such a bitter wind, and walked on up town toward the line of four cars at a standstill in front of the depot of the line. We easily overtook the last car, and boarded it as it started off again. Half way up the hill the conductor called for fares, and I tendered my transfer ticket just received on the Boulevard car. He indignantly refused to take it, telling me I had no right to get on anywhere except at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street if I used a transfer ticket, and that I must get off and take the car behind. I replied that my transfer ticket was good, and I would have boarded his car at the corner if he had allowed me to do so. He said:

"You weren't there, and you've got to get out and take the car behind."

I replied:

"The car behind is half way up the hill, and he, too, (the conductor) may say I must get off, as I did not board it at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and what then?"

"Well, I don't care. It's nickel or nothin' up here if you did not get on at the right place," he answered.

I did not move. He collected other fares, came back and waited in front of me, lowering angrily at me, and concentrating the gaze of all the passengers on me, as if I were stealing a ride. I again tendered my transfer, saying nothing, and, as he had not quite the nerve to put a lady off bodily, he sulkily accepted it and slammed the door of his car furiously as he stepped out on the platform. When I alighted at my street corner he would not look at me, almost turning his back as he rang the bell to stop the car. Will you, Mr. Editor, kindly tell me whether I violated any law in walking up the three blocks and assuming to ride on my transfer ticket. Had the conductor a right to demand additional fare. Had he a right to put me off or demand that I should retreat to another car on that line? Is there no law compelling these great monopolies, grasping our best streets and avenues through questionable methods, to provide shelter for the citizens at especially exposed points? After an attack of la grippe during the holidays, the first time I ventured out on necessary business matters I rode on three cars of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street lines (in the one morning) not heated, and, as I felt, at the peril of my health. Is there no possible way of compelling them to withdraw unheated cars until in proper condition for the service?

It has been amazing to behold the patience with which large crowds have waited on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue in driving rainstorms fill up and hang on to the steps of overcrowded cars, leaving large numbers behind to scramble for accommodation on following cars during evening home-rush hours. A seamstress has arrived at my house many mornings this Winter chilled or thoroughly wet from waiting for transportation at that very corner. The treatment by the Third Avenue Railroad Company of residents of the Washington Heights is absolutely murderous.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900. CITIZENESS.

A Complaint of Cold Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to complain of an abuse which demands prompt remedy. On the afternoon of Dec. 29 I boarded a car at the corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was not heated. At Fiftieth Street, being told to change cars, the discomfort and risk to health were increased, as the car then provided had been standing and was so bitterly cold that all suffered. Surely the company should feel obliged to take measures to insure the comfort of those forced to make use of this mode of conveyance. E. F.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

MR. BRYAN AND TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the medium of THE TIMES I would like to ask Mr. William J. Bryan, the apostle of 16 to 1, how he reconciles his opposition to "trusts" with his advocacy of the most stupendous, monstrous, and damaging trust to this country yet proposed, viz., the free-silver trust. I do not object to Mr. Bryan's anti-trust position. I simply question the consistency of his position. I am not in sympathy with trusts, or the trust principle, when it is applied to extinguish individual industrial effort, and deprives the country of individual enterprise and independence, while willing to give to combination full credit when it lessens cost to the consumer, while increasing labor's opportunity and compensation and extending markets.

I have difficulty in seeing how Mr. Bryan and his folowers, standing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, can consistently make war on trusts while advocating a silver trust. The free-silver trust of which he is the special advocate is a foreign interest, while the trusts he attacks are American interests. The free-silver trust is a conspiracy against American labor, American credit, American honor, and prosperity, inaugurated and promoted by foreign owners of silver held in mining property the world over; and stocks of silver held at low prices purchased by syndicates with the expectation of unloading them on Uncle Sam at twice the cost price; and stores of silver held by foreign banking and Government treasuries at high prices, such as in the case of Germany, all waiting for a market at a profit.

Through the influence of forces organized in this country under the banner of a great political party, it was confidently expected that the market would be created, and what better market could the world ask for than the United States Treasury, backed by the strong arm of United States law to force into use and circulation, in payment for helpless labor, and for the product of the soil, at a flat value, this debased money, for which the world outside of us would reap in advance a profit. It is a well-authenticated fact that nine-tenths of the silver mining interests of the United States are owned abroad or held for foreign account. This foreign-owned trust Mr. Bryan and his followers insist shall be established, regardless of the loss its advocacy has already entailed on honest American industry, and will continue to entail if seriously entertained by any considerable number of this people, as in 1896. While he attacks the trusts wholly American, organized to promote American interests combining American capital and enterprise, controlling American individual life, and it must be admitted, however much we may abhor the principle, are to-day extending American markets throughout the world with remunerative results to American capital, which are being shared with American labor through an increase in wages, he advocates the silver trust. Where is Mr. Bryan's consistency? Is not his special pleading for the silver trust while making war on all others the action of the legal advocate rather than the disinterested patriotic statesman.

The question, therefore, prompts itself, Is he honest? Would he seek to eradicate the social evil by suppressing all except one institution, more wicked than the others, for the maintenance of which he was retained, and call it public duty? Can he hope to correct the economic morals of any considerable number of the American people by his war on trusts, while laboring to promote the immoral principle of dishonesty embodied in the free coinage 16 to 1 silver trust?

By killing the free-silver heresy in 1896 we have established prosperity in our land long denied us by the silver agitation. What improvement on present conditions—conditions based on assurance of a gold money basis—can Mr. Bryan give us with free silver? An intelligent thinking people, we wish proofs rather than assertions to guide us. JOHN BYRNE.

St. Mary's, Penn., Jan. 27, 1900.

A FAMINE FUND FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the official declaration of famine in India by Lord Curzon, three months ago, the distress has increased by strides and bounds. The famine area has increased so that, instead of 30,000,000, now 52,000,000 are involved. Three months ago 400,000 were on relief works; now there are 3,500,000. The emaciated and living skeletons were only occasionally seen then; they are now seen by the thousands. The number will soon rise to the hundred thousands. The terrible suffering of children has now become common. Can America not raise a fund similar to the London Mansion House fund to show our sympathy with India in her great suffering? Millions of dollars are needed to save her people until the rains in July. The Government of India, though doing nobly, cannot do everything, and outside help is needed to save thousands of people from dying. It may be that some would prefer to give to a fund that is not connected with any mission boards, but which, however, has the guarantee of being used honestly and effectively. Such a fund is in existence in Bombay called the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund. It was organized by the leading Hindo, Mohammedan, Persian, and European citizens of Bombay. Sir Lawrance Jenkins is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Bishop of Bombay is Vice Chairman. It would be an act of great blessing to India and a bond of union if an American fund for India famine relief could be started, and the contributions showing our sympathy be cabled to this committee in Bombay.

J. E. ABBOTT.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

Public Spitting: a Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the condemnation of decent people has considerably abated the spitting nuisance, there is no doubt, but much remains to be done. In an Amsterdam Avenue car the other day my stomach was almost turned by a pool of filth in front of the seat which I was about to occupy.

As my companion and I turned away in disgust, I could not help feeling that the public ought to hold the Third Avenue Railroad Company to its duty in this matter by riding in other cars until proper consideration is shown. The remedy is obvious: Let each conductor be made responsible for the condition of his car floor, and a system established of rewards and penalties according to the record. Then citizens could enjoy what they pay for, ride free from contact with filth and—what is nearly as important to some—free from the sight of it. PUBLIC RIGHTS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

A Defender of Gotham Cleanliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take issue with "Z. Z." in his statement in THE TIMES of Jan. 30, namely, that "no attention whatever is paid to the notice in the street cars against the dangerous and disgusting habit of expectoration."

I am not in the same class as the Irishman who, when remonstrated with by the conductor for spitting on the floor, asked where he should spit, on the roof, but as far as my observation goes, (and I have observed the matter closely,) I think the general public is inclined to respect the notice. There is one place, however, where the evil still exists to an alarming extent—in the men's side of the ferryboats. I think "Z. Z." is wrong when he says the street cars of New York are "not a fit place for a clean and self-respecting pig."

I have traveled to some extent in the United States, and I don't know of any city that gives a better or cleaner street car service than New York City.

His charges are certainly unwarranted.

Jersey City, Jan. 30, 1900. JUSTICE.

Langtry and Kipling's Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your readers would like to know the reason why Mrs. Langtry should inflict "The Absent-Minded Beggar" on her audience.

The degenerates are already sufficiently out of place in New York, whatever they may be in London, and to follow a play which leaves such a bad taste behind it with Mr. Kipling's spirited idea for the wives and families of poor Tommy Atkins, seems to me, at least, to be both unnecessary and without reason. I notice this morning an attempt to gloss over the failure and incompetency of Mrs. Langtry's reciting last evening, but am glad to read in THE TIMES the true version. Had Mrs. Langtry been at the Little Mothers' Aid Association last Friday afternoon, she would have heard the poem finely rendered by a young Englishman, whose name I have forgotten.

I should suggest to Mrs. Langtry to find him out and take a few lessons in reciting from him. N. C.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

The Exclusion of Roberts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Roberts as a Representative in Congress has been excluded and must resume domestic and patriarchal duties as a constituent merely and return to the several bosoms of his family, the question as to expulsion and exclusion will rest for a few days till members of the House have a chance to print a further "say" on the subject.

Endeavoring to frame this communication grammatically as to the noun "family," I consulted my old school textbook by Goold Brown, and found that "a collective noun or noun of multitude" may convey "the idea of plurality" or "the idea of unity," and thought it more consonant with fact and general usage to imply the idea of unity as to "family" and plurality as to "bosoms." If I mistake in syntax I am positively correct in fact.

I am sorry to find myself in disagreement with THE TIMES as to my opinion on the action of the House, but derive some consolation from the fact that in approving of this "violation of the Constitution," and being numbered with "the vast mob" that "bawled for the shutting out of Roberts," I am in accord with many readers of THE TIMES—Dr. Lyman Abbott one of them—with three-fourths of the voting members of the House, upon the technical point of "exclusion," and with THE TIMES itself, and the unanimous expression of opinion as to "expulsion" had this been the question.

STARR B. KNOX.

Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1900.

Pendulum Swinging Against McKinley

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion you make too light of the immense significance of our elections and the result that inevitably follows the accession to power of a party. You talk of the "absolute certainty of the defeat" of William J. Bryan this year, because he was defeated in 1896. In exactly the same spirit and with precisely the same knowledge the Harrison prophets in 1892 declared the defeat of Cleveland, because Cleveland had been defeated in 1888.

It is a dull mind that does not note the significance of that swing of the pendulum to-day against McKinley.

HENRY WOOD.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Sure System.

"I got back at the bookmakers all right to-day!"

"Win?"

"No; didn't bet."—Philadelphia North American.

Intimidates Patients.

"That is the meanest dentist I ever saw."

"The one next door?"

"Yes; he keeps a phonograph in his office, and people who have their teeth pulled are afraid to make a sound."—Chicago Record.

Changed Circumstances.

She—Oh, Jack! You didn't shoot that poor little bird, did you?

He—Why, yes, dear; I thought you'd like it to trim a hat.

She—Oh, how good of you! It's perfectly lovely!—Philadelphia Record.

Obscured.

"I understand that there is a tower in Chicago from the top of which you can look into four States."

"Yes; but you can't see Chicago from it."

"How's that?"

"The top of it rises above the smoke."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Price of Admission.

Mrs. Smyth (looking up from her paper)—What does it mean in the Washington news when it speaks of "the lower house"?

Mr. Smyth—That means the House of Representatives. The Senate is higher.

Mrs. Smyth—How is it higher? Do you mean that it costs more to get there?—Philadelphia Record.

GIVE ME MY DREAMS.

A. J. Waterhouse in Los Angeles Herald.

Give me my dreams. All else is naught,
At price of pain success is bought;
We struggle upward but to fall;
The prize we grasp but holds us thrall;
The lips that cheer us through the years
Some day smile not for all our tears;
We build awhile, we know not what.
And the toiler is forgot.
Give me my dreams.

Give me my dreams. A child am I
Who stands in darkness but to sigh,
Until a hand doth backward roll
The gray, damp mists about my soul
And then—oh, dream of dreams that cheers.
They come, the loved of other years,
And voices whisper soft and low
The loving words of long ago.
Give me my dreams.

Give me my dreams. Oh, little maid
With whom of old I laughed and played,
They say the ivy loves to creep
Above the grave where now you sleep;
They say the robin's song no more
Can wake you as it did of yore.
What matter? Still in dreams you creep
Unto my side a tryst to keep—
Give me my dreams.

Give me my dreams. All else is dross,
But still I count it little loss,
For yet in dreams the bright stars burn
As in the years to which I turn;
White hands reach to me through the mist,
By lips I loved my lips are kissed.
And all life's fields are love aglow
As they were once, oh, long ago—
Give me my dreams.

RUSSIA A POWER IN PERSIA.

Authorizes the Taking Up of a 22,500,000 Ruble Loan—European Comment on the Transaction.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—It is semi-officially announced that the Government, at the request of the Government of Persia and in view of the good relations between the two Governments, has authorized the Loan Bank of Persia to take up the loan of 22,500,000 rubles about to be issued in Persia under the designation of the 5 per cent. Persian gold loan of 1900. The Loan Bank, therefore, has contracted to take up the loan, which is repayable in seventy-five years, guaranteed by all the Persian customs receipts except the revenues of the Custom House of Fars and the Custom Houses of the Persian Gulf. In the event of a delay in the payments, the Loan Bank will have the right to control the Custom Houses.

Persia undertakes to redeem all former obligations out of the new loan and not to contract any other foreign loan until the new loan is paid off without the consent of the Loan Bank. Russia guarantees the bonds.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—There is a widespread idea here that the Persian loan has finally accomplished Russia's long-laid plans to obtain complete political and financial control of Persia, with the double object of ousting the British and assuring Russia an outlet on the Persian Gulf.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The news of the Russian loan to Persia is interpreted in Germany to mean that Persia has virtually become Russian. The press takes that view, which the latest diplomatic reports from Teheran confirm. In Berlin financial circles it is said that the loan will not come to the German market.

The National Zeitung, referring to the Russian loan, says:

"There is no doubt that Persia will hereafter be absolutely dependent upon Russia. The latter may have made a doubtful financial bargain, but politically considered, the transaction is unquestionably of the highest importance."

CHURCH IN NEW DEPENDENCIES

Cardinal Ledochowsky Discusses the Difficulties of a Thorough Reorganization.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 14.—I had a talk yesterday with his Eminence Cardinal Miecislaw Ledochowsky, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide. The conversation related somewhat to the operations and outlook of the Catholic Church in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. In response to an inquiry as to these islands the Cardinal said:

"Of course, the war has disorganized everything in the Philippines, and before it is over and peace completely re-established the Holy See will not even attempt to take any steps toward the re-establishment of the hierarchy and the reclaiming of damages for wrecked churches and the millions of church property wantonly destroyed. The Holy Father has been deeply grieved on hearing of the attitude of the United States troops toward the religious orders and the numerous shrines in the Philippines. We did not think of the Americans as going out under the guise of apostles of freedom and civilization and then to act as the most unscrupulous freebooters in a conquered land. Petitions and documents of protest from the inhabitants, clergy, and religious orders of the Philippines have been pouring in at the Vatican, and Mgr. Martinelli has been instructed to remonstrate with the authorities at Washington, but all to no avail.

"Also in Puerto Rico it will not be so easy to settle the religious question. There, as in Cuba, the work of reorganization and adaptation will be long and fraught with many difficulties.

"During this first period of transition the Bishops in the new American possessions will be chosen directly by the Holy Father, but when things are more settled the same system will be adopted as is now in force in the United States, namely, the hierarchy will propose three names for every vacancy, and the Pope will have to choose out of the three.

"But it will be a long time," concluded Cardinal Ledochowsky, "before this system of independent election may with safety be extended to America's new acquisitions." G. M. F.

FRENCH PLANS FOR DEFENSES.

Naval and Other Bills Call for the Expenditure of 900,000,000 Francs—Premier Punishes Prelates.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Loubet presided to-day at a Cabinet meeting in which decisions were reached respecting various bills to carry out the naval scheme, and these M. Waldeck-Rousseau introduced at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. They were referred, at his request, to the Budget Commission.

The Government Navy bill asks for 476,000,000f. for the fleet, and provides 6 first-class battleships, 5 armored cruisers, 29 torpedo-boat destroyers, 112 torpedo boats, and 26 submarine boats. It also asks for 140,000,000f. to defend the coasts, including 38,000,000f. for the defense of the French naval stronghold on the coast of Tunis.

Another bill provides for the establishment of independent cable communication between France and her colonies, bringing the total expenditure up to 900,000,000f.

The Cabinet also considered the action of Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, in openly visiting the Assumptionist Fathers after the Correctional Tribunal had pronounced the dissolution of the order and the subsequent steps taken by the Government. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, read his letter requesting Cardinal Richard to explain and the prelate replied declaring his visit had no political character, recalling his habitual attitude and defending himself against the charge of hostility to the republic.

As a result, the Premier has suspended the allowances of the Archbishop of Aix, of the Bishops of Versailles, Valence, Viviers, Tulle, and Montpellier, and of the Vicar of Avignon.

TRAIN BLOWN OFF THE TRACK.

Tornado in Newfoundland Lands Cars in a Bog.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 30.—During a tornado last night an express train on the Newfoundland Railroad was lifted off the track and deposited in a bog some distance away, only the engine holding to the rails. The track was not disturbed. The baggage car took fire and was destroyed, with its contents including the whole Colonial mail for Canada and the United States. Nobody was injured.

Prizefighter Killed by a Blow.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—"Mike" Riley of Glasgow died this morning from a blow received while fighting "Matt" Precious of Birmingham at the National Sporting Club last night. Precious, the manager of the club, Bettinson; the timekeeper, Smith; the referee, Angle, and the seconds were charged with manslaughter at the Bow Street Police Court this afternoon and remanded on bail of £50 each.

Memory of Charles I. Honored.

FOR TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION

Rumor that August Belmont Will Form a $5,000,000 Company.

PROSPECTIVE BONDSMEN MEET

Contractor McDonald Confident that He Will Secure Bond—Onderdonk's Name Again Mentioned.

Conferences were held yesterday between John B. McDonald, who expects to build the thirty-five-million-dollar tunnel; the firm of August Belmont & Co., his financial backer, and representatives of the surety companies which will probably go on Mr. McDonald's bond. So far as is known, nothing of a definite nature was accomplished, but shortly after 6 o'clock last evening De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. McDonald, made this brief statement: "Negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, and we expect that the matter will be settled by the latter part of this week."

Earlier in the afternoon an informal conference was held at the office of President Lyman of the American Surety Company between Mr. Lyman, John R. Bland, President of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore; Vice President Joseph A. Sinn of the City Trust, Safe and Deposit Company of Philadelphia, both of whom are in the city to look after the six-million-dollar bond transaction, and Vice President Goodrich of the National Surety Company. No representative of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was present, and this gave rise to a rumor, afterward contradicted by Mr. McDonald himself, that Mr. Platt's company had withdrawn. The result of this conference was summed up by Mr. Lyman, who said that the meeting was merely informal, that nothing had been definitely settled upon, but that the outlook for an agreement was very promising.

"I am not aware that the Fidelity and Depcsit Company has withdrawn," said Mr. Lyman, "although it was not represented this afternoon. Outside of the three original companies mentioned in Mr. McDonald's bid, there will be others to divide up the bond, but I am not at liberty to disclose any names."

Mr. Lyman said he did not know when the representatives of the companies will hold another meeting. "All that I can say," he concluded, "is that we have made one step up stairs."

"So far as the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company is concerned," said Andrew Freedman, "we are satisfied that Mr. McDonald will come in right, and we are ready to go ahead if our conditions are complied with. There will be more than three companies, but how many I cannot say."

Mr. Nicoll's statement, that in all probability the papers would be signed not later than Saturday, was repeated to Mr. Freedman, who said:

"Well, Mr. Nicoll knows what he is talking about. He must have ground for what he says, but I am not in a position to verify it."

An official of one of the companies said that August Belmont & Co. will form a construction company with $5,000,000 capital, to be one-half of which is to be paid up, and that the construction company is to give the surety companies indemnity under a stipulation practically as follows: It is to be liable as a corporation, and, furthermore, each subscriber to the paid-up capital is to bind himself personally for the amount of subscription. It will also be required that Mr. McDonald's contractors must give bonds to the construction company, and that these contractors shall be obliged to give bonds to their guarantors in such a way that the surety companies will in the end run comparatively little risk.

It is believed, however if the previous statements of some of the officials of the surety companies are to be accepted, that a company of only $5,000,000 capital will not be deemed sufficient, as it has been stated that a company of at least $10,000,000 paid-in capital will be required by them, with one-half of this sum deposited or covered by securities.

No verification of the statement could be had. August Belmont, when asked if the rumor were true that he had formed a company of $5,000,000 capital, said that such a statement had never come from him.

"We are not ready yet," said Mr. Belmont, "to speak of our plans. Affairs are just where they were yesterday. When the time is ripe I will issue a statement and tell the public what we are doing."

Mr. McDonald was in and out of his office all day yesterday, and did not seem at all worried over the length of time it is taking him to qualify. He was asked if he knew the names of the men who will be associated with Mr. Belmont.

"I do not," was the reply. "Mr. Belmont will pick his men and get the strongest financiers in the city to associate themselves with him."

In reply to questions as to whether the fact that Mr. Belmont is a Director of the Long Island Railroad signifies any connection of that road with the tunnel enterprise, and whether he will put in a bid for the Long Island tunnel, Mr. McDonald said: "I did not know until now that Mr. Belmont was a Director of that road, and so far as putting in a bid for the Long Island tunnel is concerned, I may do that, too."

"Are there any Standard Oil interests with Mr. Belmont in this matter?"

"I wish there were," said the contractor quickly. "There is nothing better I would like than to have some of those men behind me. However, that aside, you may rest assured that when the construction company is formed the names of the men which will appear will be ample guarantee of solidity and strength. The choice of these men remains solely with Mr. Belmont."

The name of Mr. Onderdonk appeared again yesterday in connection with the building of the tunnel. In the event that Mr. McDonald should fail in his attempt to secure bonds, Mr. Onderdonk gave it as his opinion that his successful rival in the bid would be able to qualify, but beyond this Mr. Onderdonk was silent. There was, however, considerable talk in places where Mr. Onderdonk's friends congregate, and one bit of gossip was that before the bids were sent in, Mr. Onderdonk, on the principle, it was said, that in union there is strength, wanted Mr. McDonald to go in with him on a joint bid, but that Mr. McDonald wanted "to go it alone." In some quarters there is a thinly concealed hope that after all Mr. McDonald will fail in his undertaking, and in that event Mr. Onderdonk, it was said, will come to the fore with his bid of $39,390,000.

"Should new bids have to be called for," said one man, "a possibility exists that Mr. McDonald and Mr. Onderdonk might conclude to get together and put in a joint bid, and thus Mr. Onderdonk would get a share of the work."

Since the awarding of the contract for building the tunnel a number of laborers have flocked to this city in the hope of being given work in the digging, for which thousands of men will be required. Starting from various parts of the country, they reach here without a penny, and, as there is no work for them on the tunnel or in any other place, many go to the City Lodging House on First Avenue.

This place has held a number of out-of-town men every night, and they are sent to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poors Department. He has made arrangements for sending such persons back to their own places.

There were seven of these men found in the City Lodging House yesterday morning who said that they had come to the city from out of town in search of work on the tunnel.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council the Aldermanic resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Mayor relative to a celebration on the day that actual work on the rapid transit tunnel begins was adopted. The committee appointed consists of Councilmen Goodwin, Murphy, Wise, Murray, and Hottenroth and Aldermen Marks, Gaffney, Holler, Muh, and Murphy.

HUDSON RIVER ALUMNI DINE.

Will Carleton Talks on "The Post-Graduate Course."

The twelfth annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the Hudson River Institute was held last night at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street. More than one hundred graduates and their wives were present. Among the prominent guests who made speeches were Jacob S. Van Wyck, President of the association, Rear Admiral Philip, Will Carleton, Justice Gildersleeve, the Rev. A. H. Flack, Henry R. Heath, and A. E. Palmer.

Will Carleton, whose topic was "The Post Graduate Course," made a humorous speech, in which he said that the world is one vast university, and that some of the things that you have to learn in life carry a great deal more instruction than you will find in college. The English, he said, as they have gone along, have picked up considerable education. They learned a lesson from our ancestors one hundred years ago, and at present they are learning that the Boers can see some time after 4 o'clock.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"BOWERY AFTER DARK" IN COURT.

Rocco de Fina Wants to Stop Production of the Drama.

Rocco de Fina yesterday applied to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, for an injunction, pending trial, to restrain Albert H. Woods and Patrick H. Sullivan, brother of Senator Sullivan, from producing the drama "The Bowery After Dark" in this State, and from removing the play and its scenery outside the jurisdiction of the court. He also asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the assets of the partnership existing between Sullivan and Woods. The play is now being produced at the Metropolis Theatre.

De Fina alleges that he and Woods entered into partnership last August for the production of the play. He advanced money for which he was to be repaid from the profits, which were afterward to be equally divided between Woods and himself. He alleges fraudulent breach of this agreement on the part of Woods.

Charles L. Hoffman, on behalf of Sullivan and Woods, alleged that the copyright to the play was obtained by him on Feb. 4, 1899, and assigned to Sullivan Nov. 23. He said Sullivan had then employed him to produce the play, which was rewritten before its revival, on Christmas Day. Woods, it is alleged, is merely the manager of the production, and has no proprietary interest in the play. Justice Andrews reserved his decision.

WILL REMAIN WITH MISS HELD.

C. A. Bigelow Refuses to Join Edna May in "The Wire Walker."

George B. McLellan and Gustave Kerker, who arrived in this country from London over a fortnight ago for the purpose of securing an American Company to support Miss Edna May in the new Kerker and Morton musical comedy, called "The Wire Walker," which they propose to produce early this Spring in London, have been making overtures to some of the prominent actors and actresses now appearing in this city.

One of the most important engagements they endeavored to make was that of Charles A. Bigelow, who at present is playing the rôle of Professor Celestin in "Papa's Wife." Mr. Bigelow looked upon their proposition very favorably and presented it to Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., his present manager, who was not very desirous of losing his leading man. After taking the matter into consideration, Mr. Ziegfeld made Mr. Bigelow a counter offer, by which he is to continue in the support of Miss Held for two more seasons after the present one, continuing in his rôle the remaining part of this season and part of next, after which he will support Miss Held in a new play she will present next Fall. The following season Mr. Ziegfeld proposes to star Mr. Bigelow in a new play, which he will have especially written for him. This flattering offer was submitted to Mr. Bigelow yesterday, and he immediately signed a contract to remain in this country for the next two years under Mr. Ziegfeld's management.

OWNERSHIP OF "THE BUTTERFLIES"

Justice Truax Dismisses the Action Brought by Olive May.

Justice Truax yesterday dismissed the action brought by Olive May to assert her title to Henry Guy Carleton's play, "The Butterflies." Mrs. May, who was recently divorced from the defendant, claimed that he transferred the play to her five years ago. He insisted that the transfer was not an absolute one.

The letter from Mr. Carleton, upon which the plaintiff relied, stated that he inclosed her a "formal transfer," that he owed her $1,300, and that "should occasion arise, I desire you to enforce this transfer. By it you are enforcing my dearest wish."

Mrs. May admitted that the statement as to Mr. Carleton's indebtedness to her was not true, and his statement was that after his marriage to her the transfer was returned by her to him.

Justice Truax said the evidence showed that the transfer was to be used "should occasion arise," and that the occasion that was contemplated, according to Mr. Carleton, was his death. The occasion not having yet arisen, the Court held that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the action.

E. M. Holland's Engagements.

E. M. Holland, who will appear in the new farce which Charles Frohman will produce next Monday night, called "Coralle & Co.," at the Madison Square Theatre, will remain with this company only until Feb. 21, when he will become a member of the company which will present the melodrama "Hearts Are Trumps" at the Garden Theatre, playing the part of Leopold Kolditz. This rôle was to have been played by Edwin Stevens, but owing to the continuation of "Brother Officers" at the Empire Theatre, he will continue in the present rôle.

Change in Cast of "Die Walkure."

A change in the scheduled cast as announced to appear in the opera "Die Walküre" to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House is necessary owing to the indisposition of Herr Van Dyck, who is said to be suffering from a severe illness, which prevents his appearance. In his place Maurice Grau has substituted Herr Dippel, who has consented to sing the rôle, notwithstanding he sang last night in the performance of "Die Meistersinger" at Philadelphia.

George Grossmith Coming Here.

George Grossmith sailed from England Saturday on the Lucania for this country. He comes under contract to N. Vert to give a series of humorous and musical monologue entertainments. Mr. Grossmith's season will begin in Boston on Feb. 12, and he will be heard in New York on Feb. 21 at Mendelssohn Hall, when he will give a series of five recitals.

Miss Seligman in "The Great Ruby."

Minnie Seligman, who is at present appearing in vaudeville, has been engaged by Managers Rosenquest and Brennan to play the rôle of the adventuress in the production of "The Great Ruby," which will begin its engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre March 19.

Ridley Employes' Benefit.

The annual theatrical performance for the benefit of the Edward Ridley & Son's employes' relief fund will be held at Daly's Theatre on the evening of Feb. 6, the occasion being the second performance of Mrs. Craigie's society play, "The Ambassador," by Daniel Frohman's company.

HARRY ASKIN A BANKRUPT.

Well-Known Theatrical Manager Files a Petition in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Harry Askin, the well-known theatrical manager, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. His liabilities are $27,005.30; assets, $1,600.

All the claims against him are unsecured, and most of them are held by actors and actresses on account of personal services. A number of the debts are for money borrowed. L. E. Marsh (no address given) has a claim for $8,000.

Other creditors are Mrs. Fannie Colgate, Mancnester, N. Y., $200; Milton Aborn, costumer, New York, $200; estate of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCaull, New York, $2,500; M. Nuholsoy, Kansas City, $600; Chief Clerk Kennedy, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., $325; J. E. MacDonald, Coney Island Jockey Club, $500; Robert Barnet, $250; Frank M. Hollahan, New York, $775; Boston Job Print, $350; Hudson & Judah, Grand Opera House, Kansas City, $650; Richardson & Foos, New York, $600; O. H. Hasselman Printing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., $700; Paul Askenasy, 403 Washington Street, Boston, $300; Edgar Smith, Weber & Fields's Music Hall, New York, $200; Great Western Printing Company, St. Louis, $300; Joseph Herbert, Dramatic News, New York, $249; George Patterson, New York, $500; Southern National Bank, New York, $200; George Kleckman, Wilmington, Del., $200; Edwin Stevens, Daly's Theatre, New York, $200; Maud Millard, New York, $250; Bush's Restaurant, New York, $200; Louis Thompson, Exchange Building, Boston, $400, and many more who hold claims ranging from $200 down.

Oldest Theatrical Costumer Dead.

Mrs. Nanette Hartfield, aged seventy-four years, died suddenly yesterday of heart trouble, at her residence, 2,293 Seventh Avenue. She was the oldest theatrical costumer in the city. She leaves two sons, William and Henry.

Mrs. T. C. Platt's Condition Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The condition of Mrs. Platt, wife of Senator T. C. Platt, is considerably improved to-day.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Wall Street men are watching with something of interest the outcome of a bit of business transacted yesterday under unusual conditions. One of the members of the Exchange appeared on the floor apparently under the influence of liquor and began buying a certain stock liable to startling fluctuations. There seemed to be no limit to the extent of his orders to buy, if he had them, for he took all of the specialty offered and in good-sized blocks until he had accumulated 25,000 shares. Consternation reigned among the "shorts," as they did not know for whom he was operating, and there were rumors that he was purchasing for a ring of "insiders" and that the intoxication that the broker seemed to be laboring under was simulated. Whatever the reason for the operations of this man, he has now on hand 25,000 shares of stock that will either yield him a good profit or cause him a very considerable loss, according as to whether he was drunk or sober. Operators were kept busy last evening guessing as to what the performance meant, and went to bed wondering. Nothing but the course of that particular stock and the success or failure of the broker involved will solve the mystery when the stock again becomes a football to-day.

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This operation, which was the occasion for so much gossip, recalls that of one of the investors who got down town on that day in December last when all the stocks took such a slump as to nearly create a panic. This particular party had managed to accumulate what the boys call a "jag" at the various saloons he had visited during the day, but he had also managed to keep his wits about him. So when he saw that the Street was full of bargains he went to his broker and ordered him to buy right and left of a lot of stocks that he was sure would remain under pressure but a few hours, unless there was absolute ruin for every one, and of that he had no fear. Before he went up town to continue the spree on which he had embarked he gave a friend power to close out his stocks in case any accident should happen him. This had been done at his friend's solicitation, as the investor was sure that he would be around all right in the morning to reap the profit he was sure was coming to him. Instead of going home and sobering up as he promised to do, he met a lot of congenial spirits in the evening and kept up his spree until well into daylight of the next day. His friend with his power of attorney waited as long as he dared for the convivial friend to turn up, stocks meantime taking an upward turn that assured a handsome profit for the man with the jag. Finally, an hour before the close of business, he ordered the stocks of the man of the spree sold, and the deal closed. There was no trouble in doing this, and the friend went home happy over the thought of a good deed performed. Next day he of the convivial habits turned up in the Street in a "groggy" condition, very repentant, but as steady as treatment with brandy and soda could make him. He hurried to his broker with an order to close out the deal begun a couple of days before. Then to his surprise he discovered that his friend had saved him the trouble, and that there in his broker's hands were $21,000 as profits of the deal that had been made while he was sobering up. Just what he did for that friend history does not relate, but the story is that the reward was something that was almost princely in its character.

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"Good day, Doctor," was the way in which a friend greeted the Rev. Robert Collyer, that veteran of the Unitarian Church in this city, whose friends are as numerous as the circle of his acquaintance. "Do you know that I was never called Doctor until I came to this country, and that I have no right to put D. D. after my name? It is a fact, whether you know it or not. Probably the only time I had those letters tacked to my name in the old country was when I left the Methodist Church for the Unitarian, and the way they put it then was as you newspaper men occasionally print it, 'd—d.'" Mr. Collyer, who is now seventy-seven years of age, remains hale, hearty, and active as he was a score of years ago, a fact he attributes to the constant use of oatmeal and milk as a feature of his daily food for years.

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One of the new fads of the day, particularly among Irishmen who are proprietors of saloons frequented by pro-Boers, is to decorate their show windows with fancy baskets filled with bottled liquors, the whole decorated with ribbons of the Boer colors—red, white, blue, and green. The same color scheme is employed in the decoration of the chandeliers in the saloon itself, as well as in the windows. It is said to be a clever way to attract the trade of both Irish and German sympathizers with the Boers in their fight against England.

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There is a down-town club known as the Dolando, whose members are given to the exploitation of beef and beans as an article of diet, and incidentally to "playing the races" in the city pool-rooms. One member of the club who is not given to speculation on the ponies dropped into the headquarters of the club the other day to pay his dues, amounting to $2. He laid the cash in the hands of a clerk, gave his name, and went away, supposing of course that the clerk knew what the money was for. But it so happened that there was a scheme on foot that day to form a pool to "beat" a certain race to be run at New Orleans, concerning which the President of the club had received a "tip." So the money intended for dues went into that pool, and in common with the rest of the cash was bet on the horse at odds of 5 to 1. It was almost a week later that the member received a notification that he owed $2 for dues. That took him around to find what the notice meant. Then to his astonishment the same clerk handed to him $12 with the remark that that was "the best I could do with the money, as some one got in ahead of the Dolando crowd and got the best of the odds." That member had pretty fair control of himself, and so managed to get away with the unexpected winning as if it was all a matter of course, and handed back the original $2 to pay for the dues charged up against him. Friends of this member now say he is one of the type of men who are so lucky that if they fell into the water they would not get wet.

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Italian agents who have been in this country for a couple of weeks past have concluded arrangements for the equipment of several trolley roads in the leading cities of Northern Italy, the franchises of which are controlled by a syndicate who found that they could do better for the equipment of their roads in this country than anywhere else in the world. The contracts, which will be signed this week, are said to aggregate $750,000, and it is said among electricians will be followed by other large orders.

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It always gives old New Yorkers a shock when they hear Manhattanville and the upper west side of New York generally referred to as Harlem. But Manhattanville, Bloomingdale, and the other local names that apply to that section do not seem to appeal to the average resident even though he knows that Harlem is wholly on the east side of town. So all New York has gotten into the habit of referring to all that part of the city north of One Hundred and Tenth Street as Harlem, and the west side "L" trains carry the Harlem label, though they do not run to Harlem at all. A number of the people of the west side who want a name for their locality that will meet with popular approval and at the same time give it a proper designation, have decided on "West Harlem" as the thing for their locality. Signs bearing that designation have begun to appear there, notably one big one over near the Fort Lee Ferry. This designation seems to suit, and is likely to be very generally adopted.

HAS AIDED THREE BLIND MEN.

Dr. Knapp Declines to Discuss His Method Until Further Trial.

Dr. Herbert J. Knapp of 287 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, who is alleged to have effected three remarkable cures of blindness, declined yesterday to discuss his treatment.

"I tried a new method, which I desire not to say too much about until I have further experimented with it," he said.

Dr. Knapp is an eye and ear specialist at the Eastern District Homeopathic Dispensary. The men he is said to have cured of blindness are James Dimond, Eugene Bailey, and Frank Quevedo, all inmates of the Home for Blind Men, on Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr Knapp's method of treatment, it was said yesterday, is a system of internal administration of medicine.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season progresses, and has now only four weeks to run. The continuance of good weather, for yesterday, although cold, was really a bracing Winter day, has delayed the departure of many people who otherwise would before this have departed for the Southern resorts. There are still few arrivals of people at all well known here at the Florida hotels, and, although there are many people at Aiken, matters there are still dull. Mr. George Coppell, with two of his daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Florence Coppell, will leave to-day for Jekyl Island, where they will remain about two months, returning in time for the wedding of Miss Coppell and Mr. Bowers, which will take place in April.

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Yesterday was late in beginning, as many people were weary after the Astor ball of Monday night. There was little of interest in the morning or afternoon to take people out, and so the men and women of leisure rested in their clubs and homes for the diversions of the evening. These included another Tuesday evening with music, given by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, when a more elaborate programme than any before rendered was given and when over 100 guests were present, and dinners given by Mrs. Eben Wright of 10 West Fifty-third Street, Mrs. James Brown Lord of 603 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop of 279 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. George L. Rives of 14 West Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, and by many others. Mrs. A. D. Juilliard also gave a dinner and dance for young people in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club. The afternoon brought a coming-out reception at Mr. George Coppell's residence, 40 Fifth Avenue; the second and last of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's and the Misses Gerry's receptions, several "at homes," and an afternoon entertainment at Sherry's, where Miss Maude A. Jackson played the piano and Miss Rose Antoinette Preston danced under fashionable patronage. The Sewing Class of the Lying-In Hospital met at Mrs. George Crocker's yesterday morning.

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To-day will bring a number of "at homes," including those of Mrs. Willard H. Brown, 105 East Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Charles H. Coster, 37 East Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, 9 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. H. H. Cook and Mme. de Heredia will give the first of two Wednesday "at homes." The evening will bring Miss Leary's dinner to Mrs. Astor, at her residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, and an afternoon entertainment at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's, where the young woman who does "poems in dance," as she calls it, and who was last prominent here in the "Dance of Spring" last April at Delmonico's, will again essay her saltatorial interpretation of the "Rubaiyat." The evening will bring again the opera, where "Die Walküre" will be sung.

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The wedding of the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, second son of the Earl of Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of Mr. Austin Tucker of Boston, will be celebrated at noon to-day in Emanuel Church, Boston. Dr. Leighton Parks will perform the ceremony, and a breakfast will be served at the residence of the bride's parents, 47 Bay State Road. Miss Marian Tucker, a sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and Mr. Randolph Foster Tucker, brother of the bride, will be the best man. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay will make their honeymoon trip to California, and will not sail for their Scottish home until April next. Mr. Lindsay was formerly a Lieutenant in the English Army, but last Spring he resigned his commission, after an attack of malarial fever contracted in the Transvaal.

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Everything is in readiness for the Charity Ball, which will take place at the Astoria Hotel to-morrow evening. The boxes have, with one or two exceptions, been sold, and as this year for the first time in many seasons there is no other fashionable entertainment placed for the same evening, the attendance of society will be larger than for some years past. The younger and dancing set will be present in force.

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The Aller, which sails to-day for Bremen and Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. Charles F. Beach, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John C. Neimeyer, and Mr. H. S. Van Auken. La Normandie, which arrived from Havre on Monday night, brought, among others M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, and Miss M. B. Warren.

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The St. Louis, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Lieut. Commander Asher C. Baker, United States Navy, of Washington; Mr. G. E. Butler, Miss Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., (Miss Susan Willing,) Mr. and Mrs. Roland B. Page, Mr. W. W. Worthington, and Mr. George Keppel.

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The report of the engagement of Mr. Max Muller, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, and a son of Prof. Max Muller, and Miss Laura Patterson Swan, daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and whose father is Mr. Donnell Swan of Baltimore, is persistently circulated, and is generally credited. The report creates no particular surprise, as it has been a matter of gossip for some months past. Miss Swan made her début in Baltimore at a Monday night german a few weeks ago.

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The reception to be given on Friday afternoon by Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, announced in this column yesterday, and at which some Filipinos are to render native music and a ride dance, is not to be a large affair. Mrs. Bloodgood has sent cards to only a few intimate friends.

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Mrs. James Brown Lord gave a dinner of twelve covers at her residence, 603 Madison Avenue, last evening. The guests included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, and Mr. De Lancey Nicoll. A Hungarian band played through the dinner.

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Mrs. A. D. Juilliard of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, gave a large dinner of forty covers in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club last night. This dinner was for young people, friends of her son. Among those present were Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss Catherine Dodge, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Mary Moran, Miss Hopeton Atterbury, Miss May Neeser, Miss Harriet Delafield, Miss Barker, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, (Miss Bessie Stokes,) Mr. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, (Miss Lillian Stokes,) Miss Potter, Miss Kane, and Messrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, J. G. Neeser, Murray Dodge, Phoenix Ingraham, Montgomery Hare, John Delafield, and Frederic Kernochan. The dinner was followed by an informal dance.

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Mr. George Coppell of 40 Fifth Avenue gave a large reception at his residence yesterday afternoon to introduce his youngest daughter, Miss Grace Coppell. The débutante was assisted in receiving by her married sister, Mrs. Edgar Hatfield Booth, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Coppell, both brides of this season, and by Miss Martha Bowers, Miss Martha Gallaudet of Washington, Miss Margaret Kean of Philadelphia, Miss Helen Hotchkiss of New Haven, Miss Louise Gulliver, and Miss Ruth Auerbach. Her gown was of white satin trimmed with point lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of violets. The house was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and many pink roses, as well as other flowers. The reception was largely attended.

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Miss De Forest and Miss Callender gave last evening at their beautiful apartments in the Tiffany Building, Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, the fifth in a series of Tuesday night musicales. The musical programme was made up, as usual, by Mr. Victor Harris, and was rendered by a string orchestra, Mr. David Mannes, Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, and Mrs. Josephine Jacoby. The guests numbered about 125, and were for the most part invited verbally. Mr. Harris conducted. The programme was as follows:

Sarabande and Bourree.....Bach
String Orchestra.
Prelude to "The Deluge".....Saint-Saens
Violin Solo, Mr. David Mannes.
"Love's Dream After the Ball".....Czibulka
String Orchestra.
Songs: "Deception".....Tschaikowsky
"Par le Sentics".....Dubois
"Serenade de Don Juan".....Tschaikowsky
Mr. Emilio de Gogorza.
"Reverie," new.....Hollander
"Hungarian Dance".....Brahms
String Orchestra.
Songs: "Under the Rose".....Fisher
Nocturne.....Chadwick
"Oh! For a Burst of Song".....Allitsen
Mrs. Josephine Jacoby.
"Dance in the Old Style".....Gillet
Violoncello Solo, Mr. Leo Schulz.
"The Top".....Gillet
String Orchestra.
Andante Cantabile, from String Quartet, Op. 11.....Tschaikowsky
String Orchestra.
Songs: Arioso, from "Le Roi de Lahore".....Massenet
"Lost Ojos Negros," Spanish.....Alvarez
Mr. Emilio de Gogorza.
Waltz, "Artist's Life".....Strauss
String Orchestra.

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Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor arrived on Thursday, Jan. 11, at St. Moritz and registered at the Palace Hotel there. The following is from a letter from the Engadine: "At the Palace Hotel Col. J. J. Astor of New York arrived on Thursday last. It will be remembered that Col. Astor was a keen tobogganer last Winter, and gave the club a very handsome cup to be competed for, which he himself won. He and Mrs. Astor were seen yesterday (Jan. 13) in the race on the Cresta Road, going in very good form. Mrs. Walter J. Kingsland has also arrived at the Palace Hotel, where already are established Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and the Misses Iselin. The Baron De Forest went over to Davos on Tuesday to take part in the toboggan races. The death of Lady Alice Montague, however, caused him to return to St. Moritz the next day. All the races were declared off, and the sympathy for the Duchess in her bereavement was general. The Duchess of Manchester, the Duke, who just arrived in time, and other members of the family left Davos on Jan. 12 for England, where Lady Alice Montagu will be buried. The Duke had given a cup for the bobbing race which had been arranged for that week, but which has been postponed on account of his bereavement in the loss of his sister."

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At the Kulm Hotel, St. Moritz, there was recently a fancy dress ball. Miss Berrie Payne of New York, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Payne, (Miss Georgianna Smythe,) appeared as La Folie and danced as only an American girl knows how. Miss Whiting was a Marquise and Mr. Vail of New York a lift boy.

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There is the same cry on the Riviera of bad weather. A correspondent, writing Jan. 14, says: "I suppose I am expected to write of sunshine and flowers, but as a plain fact there is hardly a pin to choose between London, for instance, and here just now, except for the perpetual blueness of our sea and sky. We had heavy rains for three weeks, and this was followed by two 'dog' days, with the sun uncomfortably hot and dazzling. Result, most people have colds. The first 'Battle of Flowers' will take place at Mentone on Feb. 6, while King Carnival will enter the town on Feb. 20. The chief dissipations at present lie in dances, 'at homes,' concerts, and book title parties. At one of the latter which was given at Mentone by Mme. de Bourbel, there were present the Marquise de Choiseul, (Miss Clare Coudert,) Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Ellis, and the Marquis and Marquise de Cambefort. At Nice, Mrs. Van Buren is giving weekly receptions on Tuesday afternoons. Mrs. McClellan, the widow of Gen. McClellan, is at her villa, 56 Rue de France, where she has been joined by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Desprez, (Miss McClellan.) The Count and Countess Guldencrone of Denmark are also at Nice. At the Cercle de la Mediterranee was registered Mr. Brevoort of New York and at the Hotel Regina Mr. and Miss Carter of Philadelphia."

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M. and Mme. de Navarro were registered at the Grande Hotel des Anglais, Saint Raphael, Jan. 18. At Cap Martin are Mrs. J. G. Neeser and family. At Hyres, at the Grand Hotel des Palmiers, were Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Miss M. A. Post, and Mr. and Mrs. John Bell Bouton. Mrs. Neeser has left the Riviera and is en route to America.

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The following from London will be of interest: "Capt. Coventry's charming American bride never looked prettier than at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, in her wedding gown of white crêpe de chine made princess shape, and exquisitely worked with silver. The Court train falling from the shoulders was made of white panne velvet embroidered with frills of lily of the valley worked with silver and pailletes of mother of pearl. She wore a fine tulle veil and a small wreath of orange blossoms, and her only ornament was a large diamond crescent. The five bridesmaids were Lady Dorothy Coventry, Miss French of New York, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Budgett, and Miss Duntze. Their frocks were dreams. The skirts were made of white cloth, and the bodices were a bewildering mixture of white panne and chiffon. With this they wore cherry-colored hats trimmed with bunches of roses. Instead of bouquets, they carried muffs of cherry-colored panne lined with white, given to them by the bride, while the bridegroom's gift took the form of diamond initial brooches mounted on an enameled spray of lilies of the valley, the bride's name flower. During the course of the reception, which was held at Grosvenor Gardens, Mr. and Mrs. Coventry left for Copse Hill, Gloucestershire, lent for the honeymoon by Mr. Meredyth Whitehouse."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dixon—Hiltner.

Mr. Walter Nimer Dixon and Miss Jessie W. Hiltner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hiltner of 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. M. R. Nichols of Holy Trinity Church. The bride wore a white chiffon gown, tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Carolyn H. Shafer was maid of honor. She wore pink crêpe de chine trimmed with panne velvet. The best man was Frederick A. Egerton, and the ushers were Messrs. Myron T. Townsend and Dunham B. Sharer. Among the guests present were the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mr. Leander H. Crall, Miss Crall, Mr. and Mrs. William Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. George Wuppermann, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonynge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A Stillwell, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marble, and Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen. The bride is the daughter of the Vice President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. The bridegroom is a young business man of Macon, Ga.

Sherman—Whitman.

Miss Leslie Whitman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Whitman of 244 Henry Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick D. Sherman were married last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Elizabeth Whitman, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Charles A. Sherman, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Sherman, Miss Elizabeth Whittlesey, Miss Rosamond Thompson, and Miss Blanche Whittlesey. Clarence M. Fink, Wendall P. Colton, Howard S. Hadden, Allen Whitman, William I. Frothingham, and Alden R. Whitman acted as ushers. A large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Rosenthal—Emsheimer.

Mr. Emanuel Rosenthal of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Adelaide Emsheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Emsheimer of 143 West Seventy-fifth Street, were married last evening at the Hotel Majestic, in this city.

DOINGS OF THE CASTELLANES.

The Count and Countess Castellane spent yesterday in town. In the morning they drove out, and, after luncheon with Mrs. Gould, paid visits. In the evening they went to the Casino with Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting. Saturday they will go to Lakewood, staying with Mr. and Mrs. George Gould until Monday, when they return to the Waldorf-Astoria.

"No, I have heard nothing further from Paris," said the Count yesterday in answer to a question. "Just what I shall do I cannot say. If that fellow makes his excuses, I may accept them; but if he doesn't, he'll find his head blown off."

"With a pistol?" was asked.

"No, I'd use a club," the Count replied. "I would not fight a duel with him. So, really, I can't say just what I will do. I must wait until I get back."

The Count denied that he was here to sell stocks, and characterized such rumors as absurd.

"I'm here to visit friends," said he, "and enjoy America. My wife is here to see her family."

Stewart-Trapp Wedding To-day.

It is reported at Whitestone that the marriage of Miss Nellie Trapp, the organist of Grace Episcopal Church, at that place, to the Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, who was formerly pastor of the church but now of Rhode Island, is to take place despite the opposition of Miss Trapp's father, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Manhattan, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Trapp says if his daughter marries the minister he will disinherit her. Miss Trapp is twenty-nine years old, and Mr. Stewart fifty-four.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Wake.

William Wake, a pioneer in the manufacture of pianoforte hardware in the United States, died Monday at his residence, 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, after an illness of ten months. He was in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Wake was born in the old Reynolds house, in Thames Street, which stood in the rear of Trinity Church. When he was eleven years old he was appr

PAY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

Compromise Measure Agreed On—To be Reported To-day.

HEARING ON GENERAL BILLS

Senate Cities Committee Hears Arguments on the Marshall, Ford, and Elsberg Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The teachers of Queens and Richmond will be paid in a very short time. Gov. Roosevelt will send in an emergency message to the Assembly to-morrow, and Assembly Fallows's bill, which now meets everybody's approval, will be reported favorably by the Cities Committee in the Assembly.

A large delegation of interested parties was here to-day to be heard before the Cities Committee of the Senate upon the various propositions for the reorganization of the department. In a conference held they carefully canvassed the situation as it developed in the committee hearing last week. It was determined that under existing circumstances no immediate relief for the unpaid teachers, particularly in the Borougns of Queens and Richmond, could be had. Senator Ford insisted upon his bill as the only proper one, and tried to make it a party measure. Senator McCarren was quite as determined to force his bill, while Senator Grady was equally firm in his support of Controller Coler's proposition. Mr. Fallows also had a bill, and no immediate legislation could be expected with such warring elements.

It was therefore decided that some portions of Assemblyman Fallows's bill should be combined with other portions of Senator Grady's measure. It was agreed that Assemblyman Fallows should be the sponsor, and that the compromise measure should be introduced in his name. Controller Coler has insisted that there are now sufficient funds in the City Treasury to pay the overdue salaries, and his bill directs the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide for such payment out of any available funds. Assemblyman Fallows's bill reads as follows:

"Section 1. For the purpose of providing for the payment of all arrears of salary and all unpaid salaries of all licensed teachers and other employes of the School Boards for the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, in the City of New York, who performed services in said boroughs in and during the year 1899, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby empowered and directed to transfer to the respective general school funds of said boroughs from the unexpended balances of the special school fund appropriated to the Board of Education for the year 1899 a sum sufficient to pay all said arrears of salary and unpaid salaries as in this act provided.

"Section 2. If the unexpended balances aforesaid shall not be sufficient to pay said arrears of salary and unpaid salaries, said Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby authorized and required to direct the issue of revenue bonds, in amounts sufficient to make up any deficiency not provided for by the transfer of said unexpended balances as aforesaid.

"Section 3. From such unexpended balances, and, if necessary, from the proceeds of the sale of revenue bonds, as aforesaid, the Controller of the City of New York is hereby directed to pay said arrears of salary and unpaid salaries. The rates of salary to be paid to such teachers and other employes, and the pay rolls of such teachers and other employes shall be certified to the Controller of the City of New York, in the manner prescribed by law, and said rates of salaries shall not be less than the salaries paid to such teachers and employes for the month of September, 1899, nor less than the rates of salary and salaries prescribed by Chapter 417 of the Laws of 1899.

"Section 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, so far as the same may affect the operation of this act.

"Section 5. This act shall take effect immediately."

JOINT HEARING ON BILLS.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A joint hearing on the bills of Senators Marshall, Elsberg, and Ford was given before the Cities Committees this afternoon. Senator Marshall's bill carries with it the decentralization of the system by giving to the Borough Boards the powers of the present Board of Education. The Elsberg bill has for its purpose the still further centralization of the system by strengthening the powers of the Central Board. Senator Ford's bill deals with the raising and apportionment of moneys for the support of the schools.

Those who favored the Marshall bill, as opposed to the bills of Senators Ford and Elsberg, were President Robertson of the Brooklyn Borough School Board, Horace E. Dresser, Vice President of the Central Board; Dr. John Harrigan, ex-member of the Brooklyn Borough Board; George Friefelt, a member of the legislative committee of the Borough of Brooklyn; Superintendent E. M. Bassett of Flatbush, Dr. Eben F. Smith, representing the Union League, and Superintendent Edward Ward of Brooklyn.

Those who favored the Ford and Elsberg bills were Superintendent Wilcox of the New York schools, ex-Commissioner Charles C. Burlingam, Superintendent Stevens of Queens, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, President of the Public Education Association of New York; John C. Agar, representing the City and Reform Clubs of New York, and Max Brill, ex-member of the Brooklyn Borough Board.

BROOKLYN MEN HEARD.

The Brooklyn delegation were the first to be recognized by Senator Stranahan, who presided, and President Robertson took the floor. He spoke at considerable length in favor of the Marshall bill and against the measures as presented by Senators Ford and Elsberg. He opposed the Elsberg bill, he said, because it was purely an administrative measure. He complained that it dealt with the salary schedule, which he contended did not belong there. He advocated home rule in the school question because, he said, "the nearer we get to the people the better for all." He deplored the fact that under the present system 40,000 children in the City of Brooklyn were obliged to forego the benefits of half the school days because enough money has not been apportioned for their proper education. "If you don't pass a remedial bill soon," said he, "you will close up the night schools in the City of Brooklyn."

Prof. Robertson attributed the present arrearages in the salaries of the teachers in some of the boroughs to a vicious section of the charter, which has paralyzed the system. "I would make the borough boards have a representative on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," said he, "and would give them a vote when school appropriations are being made. I think that would do away with excesses in one year and deficiencies in another. The people in Brooklyn were satisfied with the old system, and we ask that it be put back as far as possible."

Horace E. Dresser was next heard. He characterized the Elsberg bill as a theoretical measure, and said the people who backed it were not in sympathy with the public schools. "We cannot buy a site or erect a schoolhouse," said he, "by our own Borough Board. Everything must go to the Central Board. We want a remedy, but we do not want to try any more experiments. We ask to go back to a system that was the best system, I might say, in the United States. We want the management of our own school fund, we want to buy our own sites, and build our own schoolhouses. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should give to each borough the proper share of money and let the borough boards administer the general fund."

The next to argue in favor of the Marshall bill was Dr. John Harrigan. He favored the Marshall bill.

"It does not contain one clause," said he, "intended to discriminate in favor of any individual. It was drafted and prepared for the benefit of the schools, for the teachers, pupils, and parents." Dr. Harrigan declared that the appointment of teachers from the civil service list was unworthy of any sound mind. He characterized the system as absurd and ridiculous.

IN FAVOR OF OTHER BILLS.

Superintendent Stevens of Queens favored the Elsberg bill. He said the teachers of Queens had not been increased in number, although the number of pupils had increased 12 per cent. Mr. Burlingham favored the Ford bill, saying that it presented a simple remedy for a terrible difficulty which exists. He thought the Ford bill would settle the teachers' salary question permanently. He regarded the Marshall bill as reactionary. Mrs. Van Rensselaer said she voiced the sentiment of 700 members of the Public Education Association, and that it favored the bills of Senators Elsberg and Ford. "We believe," said she, "that unification, and not decentralization, is what is required." Mr. Agar, in speaking for the Reform and City Clubs of New York, urged the passage of the bills introduced by Senators Ford and Elsberg and opposed those of Senators Grady, Havens, Norton, McCarren, and Marshall.

MR. MAXWELL ON THE FORD BILL.

Max Brill, an ex-member of the Brooklyn board, spoke of the demerits of the Board of Education. Superintendent Maxwell favored the Ford bill. He said that while the Marshall bill purported to be a decentralizing measure, it was in truth a most intensely centralizing measure. "Senator Ford's bill," said he, "provides that there shall be a stated fund of not less than four mills on the dollar. Suppose that were in operation this year. The amount asked for by the Board of Education was $13,747,656, while the appropriation under the Ford bill would be $13,913,408, a difference of $165,752 in favor of the Ford bill. In the various boroughs the appropriations and amounts which would be raised by the Ford bill are relatively in round numbers as follows: In the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, appropriated $7,074,000; Ford's bill, $7,077,000; Brooklyn, $4,039,000; $4,788,000; Queens, $650,000; $850,000; Richmond, $242,000; $295,000.

"You cannot have a measure more dangerous than the Marshall bill. I believe, however, that the bills of Senators Elsberg and Ford stand for equal rights for the people."

OPPOSITION TO UNIFICATION PLAN.

Assembly Not Likely to Indorse the Project in Its Present Form.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—That the Assembly will object to a unification plan which will give the State Board of Regents the power to appoint the Chancellor to preside over the unified school system developed at a conference held to-day between Gov. Roosevelt, Republican leaders in the Legislature, and representatives of the Department of Public Instruction.

The Assembly is adverse to losing the power of appointing the head of the common school system of the State. The sentiment seems to be that the Chancellor to govern the unified school system should be elected by the Senate and Assembly, as the members of the Board of Regents and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction now are. It is said that Mr. Halls was upbraided at the conference by certain members of the Legislature for being too lenient with the Board of Regents in framing a unification plan. It was stated that the Board of Regents was given too much in the proposed plan. It was likewise stated that the Horton Academic law which gives the Board of Regents the power to distribute certain moneys among high schools and academies should be repealed. No decision was reached as to the plan to be adopted.

New York Has Plenty of Money.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Controller Coler has sent a communication to Senator Stranahan of the Senate Cities Committee in advocacy of the Coler-Grady Education bill, in which he shows the falsity of the charge that there are not sufficient unexpended balances in the City of New York to meet the Board of Education deficiency. He shows that there are over $220,000 of unexpended balances in the Education Department of Manhattan and the Bronx alone.

School Teachers See the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A large delegation of New Yorw City school teachers, accompanied by several members of the Legislature, including Senators McCarren, Elsberg, and Davis, and Assemblyman Fallows, conferred with Gov. Roosevelt to-day on New York City school legislation. The Governor told them that what should be done was to pass a bill to make the Ahearn law effective, and that other needed legislation could follow.

WOULD MANDAMUS MAXWELL.

Decision Reserved in Teachers' "C" Certificate Case.

Arguments were submitted yesterday to Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the application of Rose Brady and eleven other holders of "C" certificates to teach for a writ of mandamus directing William H. Maxwell, as Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of New York, to place them on the eligible list of school teachers in primary schools.

The applicants' claim that they have the right to come in under the McCarren act of 1899, which provides that all licenses granted to teachers by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Brooklyn or by the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn prior to Feb. 1, 1898, be recognized by the Board of Education of the City of New York or the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as in force from that date, unless revoked for cause by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In opposing the application, Assistant Corporation Counsel Stapleton stated that there were about 1,500 of these certificates in existence, the last one having been issued in 1882. The Brooklyn School Board in October of that year, by resolution, had refused to recognize them. Mr. Stapleton further contended that the licenses came to an end by the very act which granted them, which provided that these licenses should be good for one year only.

Justice Marean reserved his decision.

CAUCUS VOTES FOR HENDRICKS

His Nomination for Superintendent of Insurance Unanimously Indorsed by Republican Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Not a single vote was cast against Francis Hendricks at the caucus of the Republican Senators, which met immediately after the adjournment of the Senate to-day, and there is now no doubt that he will succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance.

Every Republican Senator was present. On the roll call Senator Raines, who had given Louis F. Payn a pledge to oppose any nomination for State Superintendent of Insurance other than that of Mr. Payn, and Senator Ambler, who represents Mr. Payn's home district, asked to be excused from voting. When the roll call was finished both Senators voted yea, and Mr. Hendricks became the unanimous choice of his party for the place.

It is announced to-day that the Democratic Senators will join with their Republican colleagues and vote for Mr. Hendricks. Senators Grady and McCarren have notified Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee that there is no desire on the part of the Democrats to oppose confirmation.

The Senate Committee on Insurance will meet to-morrow and agree to favorably report Mr. Hendricks's nomination to the Senate. It is expected that a vote will be taken on Thursday morning, and thus will end, for the present at least, an incident which has given the Republican leaders more concern than anything which has happened in this State for many years.

Mr. Payn and his friends are bitterly opposed to Gov. Roosevelt, and while they refuse to talk for publication they privately say that they will fight against his renomination. Some of the more radical of Mr. Payn's followers threaten to carry their opposition to the polls if Gov. Roosevelt is renominated for his present office.

GERRY SOCIETY STATEMENTS.

Assembly Bill Provides for the Filing of an Annual Report—Other Measures Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Stewart will to-morrow introduce a bill aimed at the Gerry society. It compels it to make and file statements of all moneys received and disbursed with the Secretary of State annually.

Under the provisions of the bill the society will have to present at its annual meeting a report, verified by the President and Treasurer, or by a majority of the Directors, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by it, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects, or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations, or expenditures have been made, and the names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the corporation during such year.

Assemblyman Stewart, speaking of his bill to-night said: "These amendments are not intended to embarrass the society or to impede its good work in any particular, but are designed to remove from the statute books of the State some of the improper and inequitable provisions of law, secured by the society in question, which disfigure their pages."

Mr. Stewart is of the opinion that other amendments to the statutes are necessary to bring the society to a common level with other institutions whose affairs are administered by the State's most prominent and respected citizens, who give freely of their money and of their time and find no difficulty in complying with the requirements of the law.

Assemblyman Julius Harburger introduced two bills in the House to-day which are aimed at the Gerry society. The first reads:

"Section 1. After the passage of this act no State official connected with any State department shall have the right to issue orders, rules, or any other power, except as to statistics, to any institution wholly or partly supported by local funds. Section 2. The local authorities alone shall have the right to visit, inspect, and regulate all institutions in their respective counties, provided they receive any public funds toward the maintenance of children or inmates."

Mr. Harburger's second bill compels all charitable institutions receiving money for the support of the children of sick or homeless persons from local funds to render their sworn statement to the proper local officers whose duty it is to pay such bills in the same manner as such institute would render it to any debtor.

It is reported here that Richard Croker has called from London that legislation against the Gerry society must not be countenanced. It is also said that the Republican members are opposed to any legislation aimed at the Gerry society.

TO REPORT AGRICULTURAL BILLS.

Assembly Committee Acts Favorably on Two Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Assembly Committee on Agriculture will to-morrow report favorably on two bills amending the agricultural law introduced by Mr. Litchard of Allegany. One is to prevent the watering of milk, and fixes the penalty for the first offense at $50 and each subsequent offense at $150. Of the moneys so recovered in fines, one-half is to be paid into the State Treasury, one-fourth to the County Treasury, and the remainder is to be paid to the Co-operative Association owning or operating butter or cheese factories which has received such diluted milk from the dealer.

The other measure is designed to abolish gambling on fair grounds, by providing that the State moneys shall not be distributed to any agricultural society, fair, or association which permits gambling, gambling devices, or games of chance on its grounds in any form during the holding of fairs or meets.

SUNDAY OPENING OF SALOONS.

Assembly Bill Provides for Permits to Sell Between 1 and 12 P. M.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In line with the new attitude of Dr. Parkhurst on the Sunday opening of saloons, Julius Harburger of New York introduced a new excise bill, a principal provision of which reads: "The excise authorities in any city or town of the State may, within their discretion, on any application signed and sworn to by 5 per cent. of the qualified electors of any political division having authority to elect a member of the Assembly, authorize the sale by any licensed applicant, between the hours of 1 o'clock in the afternoon and midnight on Sundays, of beer, ale, and spirituous liquors, subject to such restrictions as may to such board seem reasonable, necessary, and proper, in all licensed saloons, gardens, concert saloons, and in all beer saloons within such Assembly district for the period of one year."

The bill also restores the local excise board system and establishes the fees.

CHANGE IN STOCK CORPORATION LAW

Penalty for Refusal to Furnish List of Stockholders on Demand.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman McKeown has introduced a bill amending the stock corporation law requiring stock corporations, upon demand being made by a stockholder, to furnish, without charge, within two days after such request is made, a list of all the stockholders of such corporation, together with the residence and number of shares held by each.

Neglect or refusal to live up to the requirements of this act is to be deemed a misdemeanor, and the officer so neglecting or refusing to furnish such a list on demand shall forfeit and pay to the party making the request for such statement the sum of $400, and the additional sum of $150 for each and every day thereafter until such statement has been furnished.

BILL TO PROMOTE BRAVE FIREMEN.

Senator Plunkitt Confident of the Passage of His Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Plunkitt of New York, who early in the session introduced a bill to permit the Fire Commissioner of New York to promote to the next highest grade without competitive examination any member of the uniformed force who had risked his life to save that of another, said this afternoon that he expected to have his measure favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Cities next week and that he felt confident of its passage.

The Senator said he had talked with the Civil Service Commissioners, and they had agreed not to oppose his bill. The principal object of the measure is to enable Fire Commissioner Scannell to promote those firemen who were mentioned for heroism at the Windsor Hotel fire last March, where many persons were rescued at great danger to the firemen who saved them from death.

LUNACY COMMISSION FOR NEW YORK

Senate Bill Provides for a Board of Eleven Qualified Physicians.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A bill, having for its object the establishment of a Board of Lunacy Examiners for the City of New York, was introduced to-day by Senator Coffey. The bill provides that the Commissioners of Public Charities appoint within sixty days a board consisting of eleven duly qualified physicians who shall have had at least ten years' experience in the active practice of medicine.

Four members of the board are to be appointed for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; four for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and two for the Borough of Richmond. The chief examiner is to be selected from the City of New York at large, the others to be residents of their respective boroughs. The salary of the chief examiner is fixed at $5,000 per annum; examiners for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn and Queens at $3,500, and those for the Borough of Richmond at $1,500 per year. The salaries and other expenses of the board shall be paid by the Board of Public Charities.

TO ABATE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE

Measure Indorsed by Dr. Doty and Approved by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, conferred with Gov. Roosevelt to-day relative to legislation which will remove the garbage reduction nuisance on Barren Island. Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Doughty will introduce bills providing that New York City shall establish a crematory plant which will operate a process that will entirely consume the garbage. Twelve months will be given in which to remove the objectionable plant on Barren Island.

Dr. Doty indorses these bills, and stated to Gov. Roosevelt to-day that he believed that they were sufficient to successfully abate the nuisance on Barren Island and provide New York City with a thoroughly adequate and sanitary process of disposing of its garbage.

Dr. Doty made a complete investigation of garbage disposal processes in Europe last Summer at the request of Gov. Roosevelt, who desired the best possible information and advice for legislation to deal with the conditions in New York. The Governor did not sign the bill of last year because it provided for the immediate abatement of the Barren Island nuisance, which, with no substitution of a system of disposal, meant, in the words of the Governor, "pestilence to the City of New York." Dr. Doty told the Governor to-day that it would take at least twelve months to effect a change from the old to the proposed new system, and that time will be given.

PAY OF MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Senator Elsberg Explains His Reasons for Introducing the Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Elsberg to-day gave out a statement in relation to the bill introduced by him providing for an increase in the salaries of the Justices of the municipal courts of New York City, about which he says there has been some misunderstanding. He says:

"The bill introduced by me in the Senate providing for an increase in the salaries of the Justices of the municipal courts of New York City was introduced upon two distinct representations made to me, the truth of which I had no reason whatever to doubt.

"In the first place, I was informed that the Charter Commissioners had favored such an increase at the time of the enactment of the charter, and that the only reason why the change was not made originally was through an oversight.

"The second representation made to me was that a committee of the Justices had waited upon the Governor and that he had expressed himself as being impressed with the justice of a claim for an increase of salary.

"I propose to ascertain whether the statements made to me on the strength of which I introduced the bill were true, and with that end in view I have written to several of the Charter Commissioners. If those statements were not true, I shall let the bill die; but if they were, and the claims made by the Justices of that court are fair, I shall certainly do my best to have the bill passed."

COSTS IN MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Reduction Bill Advanced and Another Measure Passed in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A somewhat spirited debate occurred in the Assembly to-day over Mr. Wilson's Municipal Court Fee bills for New York City, on the order of second reading. Both Mr. Hyman and Mr. Harburger of New York opposed the bill, which reduces the fees. The latter styled the measure as a "sneak" one, which would take away from the City of New York at least $150,000 annually.

The bill was advanced, as was also Mr. Wilson's bill permitting the attorneys to sign the summonses instead of the clerk.

Mr. Wilson's third bill affecting the municipal courts, which provides that $12 costs be allowed instead of $10 where the plaintiff's demand is $50 and the defendant fails to appear, was passed without any opposition.

Right of Way for Ambulances.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Honeck has introduced a bill which provides that the driver of an ambulance, when on duty, shall have the right of way, in any highway, street, or avenue, over any and all vehicles, and of whatever motive, except those carrying the United States mail.

More Time for Railroads.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Sands has introduced a bill extending the time for five years from Jan. 1, 1900, for the commencement of the construction and completion of any railroad other than an elevated railroad or street surface railroad, by any railroad company, which has already acquired not less than 10 per cent. of its right of way, or begun the construction or operation of any portion of its railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator HUMPHREY—Amending the banking law so as to provide that the annual meetings and election of Directors of banks shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, or within ten days thereafter.

Senator KRUM—Revising the charter of the City of Gloversville.

Assembly.

Mr. HILLS—Authorizing and empowering the General Board of the Pan-American Exposition to erect the State Building at a cost of $100,000, to be taken from the lump sum of $300,000 already appropriated, which building thereafter is to become the property of the Buffalo Historical Society.

Mr. RYTENBERG—Authorizing the Department of Parks of New York City to appropriate $200,000 to equip and fit up the east extension and other parts of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. GREEN—Providing that certain trial cases removed to the city courts of New York City shall be deemed preferred cases.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the Assembly to-day these bills were introduced:

Mr. BRYAN—Compelling fire insurance companies to pay the full amount of insurance named in their policies in case of total loss. The measure is designed to protect policy holders from the interposition of the appraising experts.

Mr. HENRY—Changing the statute of limitation in actions for malpractice, and reducing the time from three to two years.

Mr. KNIPP—Regulating the stringing of telegraph, telephone, and electric wires on poles. Such wires shall not be strung or suspended nearer than 12 inches from the centre of the poles. All wires so strung must be removed within one year.

Mr. PRICE—Amending the Building Code of New York City so as to provide that the front wall of any building now standing that extends ten inches upon any street, avenue, or public place, shall not be removed unless the city begins an action within one year after the passage of this act.

Other Senate Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Senator GRANEY—Prohibiting the sale of liquor within a half mile of a camp meeting ground at any time when religious services are being held.

Senator JOHNSON—Appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a monument to the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, to be erected upon the battlefield of Spottsylvania, the battlefield of Petersburg, or in the National Cemetery at Petersburg.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing for the appointment of a Deputy Clerk for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, by the Justices of the court, and fixing the salary of the Clerk at $3,500, and the Deputy Clerk at $1,500 per year.

Senator WILCOX—His bill of last year, also introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fordyce, prohibiting the sale or manufacture of cigarettes.

Senator THORNTON—Providing that actions for malpractice against physicians shall be commenced within two years after the alleged commission of the act, instead of three years, as is now provided.

Primary Election Law Changes.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—N. Taylor Phillips, Democratic member from New York, to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the primary election law, providing for some minor changes. It extends the time during which an enrolled voter who changes his place of residence may enroll in the new district to the nineteenth day before the primary instead of the thirtieth day. It provides an official ballot for each of the two primary days, to be furnished the same as the ballots for an election. The ballot is also to be folded the same as in the case of a general election. The provision that all unvoted ballots are to be returned to the Inspector is stricken from the law, and a provision inserted that no person shall cast more than one ballot.

STATE TRUST COMPANY FIGHT.

Attorney for Abram Kling Asks the Attorney General to Revoke the Company's Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Charles P. Bacon, attorney for Abram Kling, this afternoon filed with Attorney General Davies a petition for the revocation of the charter of the State Trust Company. He asks for the revocation on the allegations of fact set forth in his first letter to State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, and on the report of Gen. Avery Andrews, now in the possession of Superintendent Kilburn. Mr. Davies said he would set a date for hearing.

The text of the petition, which was made public, repeats in detail the allegations contained in Mr. Bacon's letter to Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, which has been printed, and concludes as follows:

"Wherefore, I respectfully ask that you procure such a judgment dissolving the said State Trust Company, being a corporation created under the laws of this State, and forfeiting its corporate rights, privileges, and franchises, and that its Directors, managers, and officers be enjoined from interfering with its property and effects pending the dissolution of said corporation, and that a temporary receiver be appointed pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided."

TO AMEND FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Funds for Administration and Powers for Ascertaining Values.

State Senator Ford, who returned to Albany on Monday, spoke before he left this city of certain amendments to the franchise tax law which are now being prepared. These amendments will be proposed for passage at the present session of the Legislature.

The State Tax Commission, according to Senator Ford, has had great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the act. This difficulty was owing to the indefiniteness of the law as to the method of assessment to be followed, and to the impossibility of the commission carrying out the extra work required by the statute with the limited fund at its disposal.

"The Commissioners," said Mr. Ford, "had nothing to guide them in assessing the value of the 1,200 franchises affected by the law, and with the resources now at their disposal it will be impossible for them to perform this task. The $10,000 a year allowed for office expenses is entirely inadequate for what is required. The commission will have to employ men who have expert knowledge. We have, therefore, drawn up an amendment to the law, which, besides increasing the Commissioners' salaries—to which increase, as their work has been more than doubled, they are surely entitled—gives them an appropriation of $85,000 with which to carry on their work.

"With this money the commission will be able to employ a force of experts, and, fortified by their information, its position will be unassailable. Without these experts it runs the danger of making valuations so improper that a contesting corporation would have no difficulty in proving their absurdity.

"Another amendment being drawn will legalize the system of assessment which I have favored from the first—that is, to take the market value of a corporation's indebtedness, plus the market value of its stock, exclusive of the debts for current expenses, and deduct therefrom the market value of its tangible property. The result must be the value of its intangible property, or the value of its franchise. The commission's legal adviser believes such a method to be at present illegal, and this amendment will remove any doubts upon that point. The amendment does not require the commission to levy assessments on this basis. It merely makes it legal, if they see fit, to avail themselves of the method.

"A third amendment is to obviate a difficulty contained in Section 12 of the tax law. The latter provides that the commission, in assessing the capital stock of a corporation, shall deduct from the assessment the value of the real estate. But inasmuch as the franchise, under the new law becomes real estate, the section might be construed to require the deduction of both the tangible and intangible property from the capital stock. In order to prevent this, the amendment will state specifically that in assessing capital stock only the tangible real estate—that is, the real estate that has always been taxed—shall be deducted."

President Thomas L. Feitner of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, said he did not believe in the system of mixing tangible with intangible property. The local Assessors should, Mr. Feitner said, assess the tangible property of a corporation, as is done now, while the State board should assess the intangible property, known as the franchise.

RAILROAD COMMISSION SITS.

Proposed Trolley Extension in Brooklyn—The Delaware Valley Road's Application.

The State Railroad Commission was in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and expects to meet daily for the remainder of the week. The first matter considered was the application of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company for permission to extend its tracks from Covert Avenue to Metropolitan Avenue, in Queens County, a distance of about half a mile. This would give the De Kalb Avenue line and its dependencies an opening to East Williamsburg and Maspeth. Consents from a very large percentage of the interested property holders were submitted to the Commissioners. Residents of East Williamsburg and Maspeth must now depend on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

J. C. Bergen of Bergen & Dykeman and Henry A. Meyer, President of the Germania Heights Real Estate Company, favored the application, and Mr. Meyer declared that not a single person in the district interested objected. Sheehan & Collin, representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, requested an adjournment on the ground that they had not been informed of the application. This statement was denied by Mr. Bergen, who asserted that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people were notified a month ago.

The Commissioners next considered the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad Company for permission to construct a railroad from Kingston to Port Jervis and thence to Lackawaxen, a distance of about eighty miles. This road is desired by the independent coal companies in Pennsylvania to give them an outlet to tide water and save them from alleged discrimination of rates in favor of the so-called Coal Trust.

John A. Garver and Thomas G. Shearman appeared in favor of the application, and were opposed by Tracy, Boardman & Platt and John F. Kerr, representing the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company and the Kingston and Rondout Railroad Company, by W. F. Dunning in behalf of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad Company, and by George F. Brownell for the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Garver claimed for the petitioners the right to construct the proposed road along the line of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal. Mr. Garver contended that the road would not only be a good paying property, but that it would materially benefit coal consumers, as the coal could be carried at a saving of about 40 cents per ton.

William S. V. Thorne, President of the petitioning company and Vice President of the PennsylvaniaCoal Company and the Erie and Wyoming Railroad Company, declared everything was in readiness for the construction of the proposed road. His fellow-Directors, he said, are James N. Jarvie, Frederic P. Olcott, Samuel Thorne, George G. Williams, James O. Bloss, Walton Ferguson, Samuel D. Coykendall, Edward L. Fuller, and John W. Sterling. He discussed at length the benefits to accrue to the public from the building of the road.

Charles E. Webster, a civil engineer, followed Mr. Thorne. He is the Chief Engineer of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad, and said the proposed road could be built at a cost of $40,000 a mile. The witnesses will not be cross-examined until the petitioners close their case. The hearing will be continued this morning.

THIEF CHASE ON HOUSETOPS.

Caught by Police at Revolver Mouth After Entering a Flat.

A chase over several roofs and a hand-to-hand battle, in which revolvers and nightsticks were freely used, resulted last night in the capture of two thieves on top of the five-story building at 535 West Fifty-ninth Street. They proved to be John Geary, twenty-two years old, of 781 Tenth Avenue, and John Morley, twenty-four years old, of 539 West Fifty-ninth Street. Both are laborers and said to be first offenders.

Mrs. Ellen Barry, returning home, saw the men coming out of her apartments on the fourth floor. They had Mr. Barry's trousers, a coat, and a silver watch. She screamed, and the thieves ran to the roof. Policeman Joseph Higgins and Detectives White and Watt heard Mrs. Barry calling, and went in pursuit. They chased the men back and forth until finally they were corralled in a corner. Both showed fight. The police drew their revolvers, but the burglars would not surrender.

Closing in, the police used their revolvers as clubs, and the thieves were beaten. Geary received two large scalp wounds. His injuries were dressed at Roosevelt Hospital, and then he and his confederate were locked up.

THE NEW WATER SUPPLY BILL.

City Officials to Attend Hearing on Suffolk County Measure.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply James Moffett of Brooklyn, with Engineers Van Buren and De Verona, will go to Albany to-day to attend the hearing on the bill introduced by Senator McCarren, which is in effect the repeal of the Burr law, prohibiting the city authorities from entering into Suffolk County for an additional water supply.

Commissioner Moffett and his engineers will explain to the committee the urgent need of more water for Brooklyn, and will contend that water is being wasted in Suffolk County, which might easily be utilized for Brooklyn's needs.

The Molineux Juror Better.

Roland B. Molineux spent yesterday in the Tombs reading newspapers and magazines. Manheim Brown, the juror whose illness has delayed the trial, is doing well, although the cold weather of the last few days has made his recovery slower. He said last night that he would be in court to-morrow.

Brooklyn Naval Militia Commander.

Lieut. Thaddeus R. Beal has been elected Commander of the First Division of the Brooklyn Naval Militia. The election, which ranks him as senior Lieutenant, was unanimous. Lieut. Beal is twenty-nine years old. His career with the Naval Militia dates back to 1891, when he enlisted in the New York Battalion.

Endorsed by Musicians.

THE PIANOLA

Is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano.

The Pianola is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years.

It is making players of people who, lacking musical training, had never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music for themselves.

It is increasing the repertoire of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available without study and without practice.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet. It has small felt-covered fingers that rest on the keys of the piano and, operated by pneumatic power, strike the keys with a pliant, yielding and remarkably sympathetic touch that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

When not in use the Pianola may be easily rolled away from the piano and moved to another part of the room.

The Pianola can be used in connection with any piano and does not in any way mar or disfigure the instrument. It can be easily and quickly adjusted by any one.

The action of the Pianola is so simple that even a child can readily learn to play it; at the same time it is capable of so much expression that its greatest admirers are those who best understand and appreciate good music.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by instalments if desired.

It is a significant fact that the Pianola is the only piano player which has received the endorsement of musicians.

EMIL SAUER orders two more Pianolas in a letter just received from him in Germany, and says:

"The instrument works in every respect absolutely perfect, and I am by this sensational and epoch-making invention more delighted than ever."

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

Newark Representatives, LAUTER CO., 657-659 Broad St.

The Pianola provides a source of pleasure for every one, whether he be novice or skilled musician.

It overcomes the difficulties of the unskilled by supplying the necessary technic to play any piece.

It satisfies the artistic demands of the musically cultured by allowing the player instantaneous control of the expression.

The claims made for the Pianola are marvelous—so also are the endorsements it has received from the great artists.

Emil Sauer has recently purchased two more Pianolas for friends in Germany. Why?

Come and *hear* the Pianola and *judge for yourself.*

Old Saratoga Whiskey

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & Co. PHILADELPHIA.

256 and 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sold by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

A New Underwear

which solves the problem of hygienic underdress and eliminates some of the most difficult details of housekeeping.

What is it?

KOTEDSILK,

an absolutely unshrinkable fabric which retains its silken softness to the end and is enjoyed by those who cannot wear wool.

KOTEDSILK

TRADE MARK - REGISTERED

ON EVERY GARMENT.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,

AND ALL LEADING STORES.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN CLASSES.

ART, Manual training, design, Modeling, Wood carving, Tead system.

FREE-HAND drawing, photo retouching, photo color, crayon, water color, sketch class.

BUSINESS TRAINING, Writing, Arithmetic, Typewriting.

TRAINING of attendants on the sick.

SEWING, graded system.
DRESSMAKING, with or without chart.
MILLINERY, embroidery.

Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

MENTAL NUTS. CAN YOU CRACK 'EM? A book of 100 rare, old catch problems; something to think about. Mailed, 10 cents. HOME SUPPLY CO., S., 182 Nassau St., New York.

LANGUAGES. The Berlitz School of Languages, 1,123 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn. Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Walworth Institute, 29 W. 42d St. (Down-town School.) Stenography and Typewriting, will open Feb. 1; office now open. Call or write for particulars.

PIANOS.

Established 1854. GABLER PIANOS. To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms. 214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO. New and elegant designs, also several slightly used WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST. Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

EUROPE.

TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSEMAID WANTED.—First-class German or Swedish cook in a first-class apartment; small family; must understand all kinds of cooking; also a housemaid and waitress; must be experienced; good wages; first-class references required. Apply at the Ormond, 70th St. and Boulevard, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Ochs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

CONTRACTOR—Wanted foreman familiar with all branches of building work, competent to draw plans and estimate on same; also superintend; correspondence confidential. Competent, Box 163 Times Office.

WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

WANTED IN LAW OFFICE.—Bright boy of neat appearance, living in Harlem with parents. J. E., Box 212, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—BUTLER.—By young French couple; wife chambermaid; good seamstress; husband, butler; understands general housework; best references. V., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Present employer would like to place a reliable chambermaid and waitress. Call before 9:30 or between 12 and 1 o'clock, 27 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; in private family in the country; first-class city references. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—As chambermaid or parlormaid; Swedish; best references. C., Box 294 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in private family as chambermaid; best city references. 691 East 155th St., ring McGuigan's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as companion, an attendant to an invalid or elderly person, or housekeeper; references exchanged. Companion, 666 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 141 East 58th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; none need apply except those with kitchenmaid; good reference. 210 West 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert dressmaker, middle-aged, in family; highest city reference. 33 East 9th St.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman, general housework in flat in small private family; excellent, neat worker; car fare paid; no cards considered. 247 West 29th St., Mettawald's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Scotch Protestant as kitchenmaid under chef or first-class woman. 301 East 65th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined, experienced person, trained in facial and scalp treatment by finest facial expert in city; good seamstress; first-rate sailor, packer, &c. H., 270 West 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman to do plain laundry work or clean down stairs; best of city reference. J. T., Box 296, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; city or country; good references. Care of Carlson, 420 West 46th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By trained nurse as companion, nurse to invalid, or chaperon to young lady; would not object to leaving city; best references. S., Box 295 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By young Irish girl, short time in country, as under nurse. 301 East 65th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, finishing, alterations, and also curtains and cushions. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer. J., 125 West 17th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—Private family; competent in every respect. Barry, care Mrs. Farmer, 610 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, AGE 17, DESIRES TO LEARN TOOL-making. Kindly address Fred Manger, 282 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple, competent in all branches as cook and butler; in private family; city or country; city recommendations, A., 129 West 24th St.

NURSE.—Masseur; highest standing; twelve years' experience. Nurse, 112 East 54th St.

UPHOLSTERER ON FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, altering, and laying carpets; general repairing; trade and city references. 414 West 57th St.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS

Condition of Savings Institutions in New York and Vicinity on Jan. 1, 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A tabulation of the statements of the savings banks of New York and the adjacent counties for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, shows the following percentages of increase in the amount due to depositors and in the total surplus:

	Due Depositors.	Surplus.
New York County	.07	.04
Kings County	.02	.01
Westchester County	.11	.06

In every instance the savings banks of New York, Westchester, and the Long Island counties show increases in the amounts due to depositors in sums ranging from $36,000 in the East New York Savings Bank of Brooklyn to $4,283,000 in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York. The larger of the banks of Manhattan Borough have increases of over $1,000,000; the Bank for Savings, the New York, and the Dry Dock, each over $2,000,000; the Seamen's and the Greenwich, over $3,000,000 each, and the German, $4,096,000. Of the Brooklyn banks, the Williamsburg leads in the increase in amount due to depositors by gaining $3,200,000. Three others, the German, the Dime, and the Brooklyn, gained over $1,000,000 each. The Peekskill led the Westchester County banks with an amount greater by $700,000 than a year ago.

An evidence of better times is shown in an increase in deposits over those of 1898 in all the banks of the group under discussion but two, the Bowery and the Bank for Savings. In two instances the deposits for the year exceeded the total resources of the banks in 1898. These were the Italian of New York, whose deposits were $256,676, being $40,000 greater than its total resources at the close of 1898, and the Washington of New York, which received in deposits $28,147, exceeding by $10,000 its total resources in 1898.

Only three savings banks in New York and one each in Queens, Kings, and Suffolk Counties had greater amounts withdrawn during 1899 than were received for deposit. The New York banks were the Bowery, the Bank for Savings, and the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The Kings County bank was the Brooklyn; the Queens, the College Point, and the Suffolk, the Southold. The German Savings Bank of New York has the distinction of receiving the largest excess in deposits over withdrawals, the amount being $2,168,000.

The East River Savings Bank of New York has the distinction of having the largest average deposits, the amount being $903.02. The smallest is that of the Washington of New York, a new bank, with an average of $72.82. The savings banks of Manhattan, Long Island, and Westchester make an excellent exhibit of their condition and of their transactions during 1899, as will be shown by the appended tables:

	Jan. 1, 1900. Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	Surplus.	Average of Each Deposit.	During Year 1899. Amount Deposited.	Amount Withdrawn.
New York County.						
Bowery	$78,481,907	$67,735,560	$10,445,157	$539.23	$12,628,518	$13,412,546
Bank for Savings	68,009,791	60,479,033	7,429,258	446.80	9,621,255	9,634,955
Emigrant Industrial	66,724,453	57,089,956	9,634,498	648.19	15,970,231	14,043,606
Seamen's	54,037,216	45,538,074	8,494,913	565.47	9,220,040	7,393,839
German	52,314,663	47,683,235	4,631,428	457.07	13,429,262	11,261,620
Greenwich	42,451,409	38,216,359	4,234,442	510.00	8,696,651	7,455,043
Dry Dock	25,042,160	22,708,027	2,334,133	385.46	7,654,078	6,144,843
Union Dime	19,661,251	18,634,183	1,023,837	259.71	6,945,977	5,876,578
East River	18,147,458	15,605,378	2,542,081	903.02	4,013,584	3,516,251
New York	17,684,667	15,558,894	2,125,883	587.48	4,686,765	3,156,298
Citizens'	14,329,581	12,670,339	1,655,242	410.93	4,658,166	3,890,320
Manhattan	10,856,077	9,798,753	1,066,324	489.14	3,625,725	3,163,994
Irving	11,050,950	10,197,339	852,711	691.02	3,925,825	2,429,251
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks	9,307,868	8,258,251	1,049,618	604.60	2,443,325	2,461,081
Harlem	9,861,057	9,208,546	652,510	286.80	4,272,372	5,286,821
Franklin	9,376,165	8,435,456	940,709	299.56	3,193,924	2,458,537
Metropolitan	8,943,490	8,274,724	668,766	650.88	3,396,168	2,011,810
Broadway	6,604,838	6,068,754	536,084	685.80	1,306,965	1,501,949
North River	4,963,913	4,632,235	331,588	332.45	1,948,171	1,515,925
Excelsior	3,042,486	2,897,739	144,696	313.54	1,764,634	1,337,271
Empire City	1,301,420	1,282,725	18,694	158.38	1,028,987	840,389
American	1,209,675	1,158,949	50,226	248.16	605,195	472,617
United States	852,805	849,761	3,044	132.48	671,856	450,070
Dollar	782,062	778,021	4,040	106.58	753,602	524,437
*West Side	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	207,006	205,026	1,979	174.96	256,676	176,200
Washington	18,070	18,068	3	72.32	28,147	10,211
Total	$535,292,188	$473,979,215	$60,894,814		$127,312,842	$108,426,522
Westchester Co.						
Yonkers	$3,402,383	$3,144,026	$258,357	$280.99	$800,183	$657,129
Westchester County (Tarrytown)	2,324,762	2,066,186	258,576	441.10	578,404	474,487
Peekskill	2,810,088	2,547,427	262,660	415.14	804,466	624,564
People's, (Yonkers)	2,300,829	2,195,530	105,299	333.46	854,991	616,511
Sing Sing	2,027,892	1,790,953	236,939	429.43	533,298	412,750
Port Chester	1,353,678	1,228,388	125,290	260.80	433,738	353,348
East Chester, (Mount Vernon)	749,187	726,404	22,783	194.53	419,894	300,345
Home, (White Plains)	687,489	670,512	16,926	320.70	388,738	196,714
Union, (Mamaroneck)	283,333	268,947	14,934	205.77	142,951	115,724
Greenburg, (Dobbs Fy)	210,225	197,822	12,403	186.80	91,108	69,088
Total	$16,160,336	$14,836,205	$1,314,167		$5,047,791	$3,820,610
Kings County.						
Williamsburg	$43,883,356	$35,931,083	$7,952,273	$442.80	$9,934,509	$7,987,993
Brooklyn	39,928,694	34,216,184	5,712,510	574.43	8,048,988	8,144,075
Dime of Brooklyn	27,065,274	24,006,961	3,058,314	419.02	6,380,098	5,974,493
South Brooklyn	17,804,941	15,484,329	2,320,612	504.18	3,900,248	3,609,299
Kings County	7,500,713	6,862,839	637,874	598.59	1,859,550	1,565,799
German	5,365,660	4,938,501	387,034	274.80	2,159,204	1,796,313
Germania	4,362,247	4,051,290	310,958	380.04	1,573,123	1,127,686
Dime of Williamsburg	4,177,825	3,900,395	277,431	439.78	1,038,561	1,196,450
East Brooklyn	3,300,539	3,004,837	295,701	284.81	1,085,135	881,622
Greenpoint	3,709,317	3,221,269	488,047	328.23	1,253,828	1,109,149
East New York	1,121,593	989,094	124,248	238.33	444,937	442,700
Bushwick	1,769,937	1,711,906	58,030	301.87	793,446	613,522
Brevoort	836,340	821,937	14,403	198.10	473,539	391,862
City	947,152	920,068	427,084	228.81	466,678	547,089
Eastern District	329,772	324,802	4,970	116.63	297,527	194,187
Greater New York	107,907	105,984	1,922	76.14	119,153	61,628
Total	$154,710,554	$134,618,639	$20,043,537		$38,570,969	$33,857,009
Queens County.						
Jamaica	$1,900,607	$1,700,898	$199,709	$334.74	$629,964	$415,081
Long Island City	1,609,390	1,446,088	163,302	162.52	924,560	700,365
Queens Co., (Flushing)	1,066,707	977,207	89,500	295.90	292,472	237,582
College Point	632,194	537,357	94,836	283.12	155,922	158,426
*Roslyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$5,208,898	$4,661,550	$547,347		$2,002,918	$1,509,454
*Report not yet received.						
Suffolk County.						
Riverhead	$2,923,812	$2,622,776	$301,036	$439.25	$576,176	$481,955
Southold	2,680,117	2,255,308	403,809	612.03	420,807	287,993
Sag Harbor	1,152,298	1,161,785	90,513	363.25	272,819	200,606
Union, (Patchogue)	255,760	252,570	3,189	202.06	167,941	58,181
Total	$7,020,987	$6,322,439	$798,547		$1,437,243	$976,745
Richmond County.						
Staten Island, (Stapleton)	$1,661,124	$1,491,185	$169,940	$245.42	$705,775	$549,245
Richmond County, (West New Brighton)	283,368	270,881	12,387	186.14	250,098	209,790
Total	$1,944,492	$1,762,066	$182,347		$955,873	$759,035

THE NEW BASEBALL CIRCUIT.

Seven Cities Are Chosen, and It Seems Likely that New York Will Be Added.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The work of placing the new American Association of Baseball Clubs on a firm and permanent foundation was begun here to-day. Fair progress was made and thus far everything is apparently moving along smoothly. Seven-eighths of the circuit was laid out, and the eighth city will probably be selected to-morrow. There is a possibility, however, that the circuit may again be recast before it is finally adopted. The circuit as made up to-day includes Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the East and Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis in the West. Applications from Providence and New York have been received, and one of these cities, it is believed, will surely be selected. Representatives from Washington are here, but that city has not yet knocked at the door for admission.

Outside of the making up of the circuit, one of the most important things done at the meeting was the adoption of a resolution that each city which is granted a franchise must deposit $5,000 as a guarantee that the club is acting in good faith.

A well-known baseball man representing New York was here yesterday as the representative of W. H. Jacobs, a real estate man of New York. After a conference with Mr. Quin he departed, and to-day wired the American Association President that everything in New York would be in good shape within twenty-four hours. As only three cities were selected for the circuit in the East, it is evident that the association is waiting on New Yorkers. The Providence delegation is here merely to look over the field. Although it put forth Providence's claims, it is understood that the Rhode Island men are not authorized to go into the new organization without a further conference with the backers at home.

ABEEL TROPHY COMPETITION.

Shooting Under Company D's Challenge at Seventh's Armory.

Competition for the Abeel Trophy commenced last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The teams are composed of ten men each, and several teams from a company may shoot in this match.

The conditions of the shooting forbid sighting shots, and impose a time limit of eighteen minutes for each team, counting from the call of "Ready!" Seven shots standing and seven prone complete an individual score.

The trophy is now held by Company B, and was won in competition by the challenge of Company D. Eleven teams shot last night, and about as many more will contest to-night. The scores of the teams follow:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company B, Senior Team	304	315	619
Company F, First Team	300	312	612
Company I, First Team	300	304	604
Company E, First Team	297	301	598
Company B, Junior Team	289	305	594
Company A, Senior Team	289	285	574
Company E, Second Team	283	262	545
Company F, Second Team	271	265	536
Company B, Third Team	253	272	525
Company A, Junior Team	273	239	512
Company I, Second Team	222	231	453

Yale's Track Team Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 30.—About 100 men responded to-day to Capt. Johnson's call for track team candidates. He said a number of graduates would help coach, in addition to Trainer Robinson. Mr. Flanagan will have the weight men. Three squads, under C. E. Ordway, 1900; H. Speer, 1900, and H. P. Smith, 1900, will run out of doors daily.

Hockey League Tournament.

The New York Athletic Club and Naval Reserve teams met last night in the Amateur Hockey League championship tournament, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. A slow and uninteresting game was played, the New York Athletic Club team winning by a score of 6 goals to 1.

GOLF ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Secretary Kerr Reports the List for the Coming Year.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association has announced the list of officers as submitted by the Nominating Committee for election at the annual meeting in this city Feb. 28. There are more changes than usual. President W. B. Thomas of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, is renominated for the chief office. John Reid of the St. Andrew's Club, near Yonkers, and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago are chosen for Vice Presidents. They take the places, respectively, of Ransom H. Thomas of Morristown and H. J. Whigham of Chicago. Robert B. Kerr is selected for Secretary for another year. Samuel Y. Heebner of Philadelphia will take the place of his clubmate, George C. Fowle, as Treasurer, and the extra committeemen will be Horace Russell of this city and A. M. Coats of Newport. The Nominating Committee consisted of Samuel L. Parrish, William H. Sands, and A. L. Ripley.

The members of the Metropolitan Golf Association will gather for their annual meeting to-morrow evening in the Metropolitan Club.

Golf at Kissimmee.

Special to The New York Times.

KISSIMMEE, Fla., Jan. 30.—The golf at Kissimmee to-day was an exhibition that could not be beaten by even a Vardon. It was simply a case of which of the trio holed out first on the greens. Low won first money in the three-ball medal play. He made the firsts eighteen holes in sixty-nine, and the second in seventy-four, making a total of 143. Willie Smith came in for second prize, with a total of 147, and Harry Rawlins captured the third prize, with 148.

Golf Play at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 30.—Robert Watson and Clayton Dixon came together in the finals in the tournament on the Country Club links this afternoon and played the closest eighteen-hole game of the season. To the surprise of many Dixon won by 1 up. At the eighteenth hole Dixon made a long and beautiful put, taking the hole, match, and cup. In the semi-finals Watson beat Walker 3 up and 2 to play, and Dixon beat Schoff 1 up. In the second eight finals Palmer beat Seagears 1 up.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; maidens; selling. Antler, 91 pounds (Logue,) 30 to 1, won; Hunch, 103, (Bullman,) 30 to 1, and My Dear, 101, (Ross,) 9 to 1, dead heat for second. Time—1:09. Caesar Young, Jenghi, St Germain, Dew Sara, Mildred Hughes, Lizella, Free Pass, Egrita, and La Amiga also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Go to Bed, 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) 2 to 5, won; Glen Gaber, 105, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second; None Such, 101, (Ross,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:47⅘. Los Priet, Tom Cromwell, and Twinkle Twinkle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-sixteenths of a mile; for two-year-olds; purse. Sofala, 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Dunfree, 115, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, second; Count Hubert, 115, (Jenkins,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42⅘. Thirnwild, Corn Cake, Parsifal, Peut Etre, Girly, Ducat, and Pat Foley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and three-eighths; selling. Snipes, 95 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1, won; Tempo, 100, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Satsuma, 104, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—2:23⅗. Dr. Marks, Grady, David Tenney, and Billy McCloskey also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Louis McWhirter, 112 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; San Tomas, 112, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Saul of Tarsus, 109, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Antoinetta, Silver Bullion, and Allenna also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling; maidens. Matt Hogan, 94 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, won; J. V. Hayes, 94, (Devin,) 7 to 1, second; Beautiful Bill, 91, (Henry,) 7 to 1 third. Time—1:09. Red Cherry, Naples, Washo Dan, Isaline, Bagdad, Cymoma, Regalon, and Blooming Chance also ran.

THE POULTRY SHOW OPENS

Experts from Abroad Look Over Exhibits at the Garden.

Fine Displays of Game Birds and Pheasants—Other Features to Interest the Visitor.

Madison Square Garden echoed yesterday with the intricate harmonies of the voices of nearly 4,000 fowl, and not until the electric lights were turned out was the good night song of the birds stilled. The vast symphony will continue again to-day and throughouthe the week. Yesterday was the first day of the eleventh annual exhibit of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, which this year is larger both in point of numbers and general excellence of the exhibits than on any previous year.

Among the hundreds of visitors who thronged the aisles between the specimens on exhibition were noticed nearly all of the prominent fanciers in the country, as well as a score or more experts from Europe, who were taking notes of the various types shown and who will make offers before the week is out for many of the finest exhibits. This coterie is present every year, and some of the choice birds are exported. In return American buyers bring over some of the best of the European types. The result is that to win a blue ribbon in any of the classes becomes harder each succeeding year.

The exhibit that attracted the greatest amount of attention yesterday was that of black-breasted red game bantams, and the principal winners were Francis P. Magoun, the banker, and Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., and his brother, T. A. Havemeyer, Jr. In the cockerel class of this fowl the judging was not up to the average. The winner of the blue ribbon gets up on his toes when reaching, and his foothold is very shaky. He is not as good in color either as one or two of Magoun's or Havemeyer's lot. The class contains the best lot ever exhibited in this country, and the winner of the champion class last year in England caught the judge's eye as only good enough for a highly commended ribbon.

The Mountainside Farm (Havemeyer's) exhibits include sixty-three bantams and forty pigeons in addition to the display on the main floor. They are in charge of John Glasgow.

FINE DISPLAY OF PHEASANTS.

One of the most important and attractive exhibits in the show is the display of pheasants made by Homer Davenport of Roselle, N. J. The exhibit is valued by him at about $3,000. The cages are located in the centre of the main floor, near Madison Avenue, and the birds on exhibition include:

Impeyans; Temmincks Tragopaus and Cabots Tragopaus, from the Himalaya Mountains; peacock pheasants, from Asia; Manchurian or Eard pheasants, Thibet; Elliols, Thibet; English; Torguatus, China; Reeve's, Japan; Mellanotus, (the hill pheasant,) Himalayas; lineated, Asia; silver and Swanhoes, China and Japan; golden, China; Lady Amherst, Japan; hybrid, (cross between golden and Lady Amherst;) upland New Zealand geese and Mandarin ducks from Japan.

The Impeyans, Tragopaus, Manchurian, Mellanotus, and peacock pheasants were never exhibited in any poultry show before.

Another feature is the exhibit of the incubators and breeders, in which are hundreds of eggs that are constantly being hatched. This department is of especial interest to the children visitors, who watch the eggs through the glass covers, and at the slightest movement call the attention of their companions to the little straggly head that presently appears. This is followed by the thin, ungainly body of the chick, whose "mother was an oil stove." The incubators this year show some new features, principal among which is a method of regulating the temperature, which makes the birds hardier.

The show opened officially at 9 o'clock, but until long after midday the attendants were putting the exhibits in shape. The crowd of spectators was small, and not until well into the afternoon did the aisles fill up.

The show is arranged much the same as last year, and the main and raised galleries as used in the bicycle show remain and are used for the showing of pigeons on the Twenty-sixth Street side and the bantams on the Twenty-seventh Street side. The larger fowl are placed on the main floor in cages, those on the centre aisle being reserved for the larger cages and fancy fowl.

FEATURES OF THE SHOW.

The largest individual poultry exhibitor is the Fisher's Island Farm, which has entered sixty-seven birds in the various classes. Noticeable features of their exhibit are big Plymouth Rocks, champion "White Cloud," a two-thousand-dollar bird of that variety; barbed Plymouth Rocks, Minorcas, Wyandottes, and turkeys. An exhibit of ducks by A. J. Hallock of Atlantic Farm, Speonk, L. I., shows the Pekin duck in perfection. The exhibit also includes several "Indian Runners," a breed that is fast becoming a favorite. There is also several exhibits of wild and tame turkeys, and the showing of geese is larger than ever before.

The pigeon exhibit is greatly in excess of that of last year, and the pouters, tumblers, and other fancy breeds strut about in magnificent style. The exhibition yards, along the Twenty-seventh Street side of the arena, each containing five birds, are also attractive, and each cage forms a practical start for a poultry yard.

The usual show of rabbits and cavies (guinea pigs) is placed at the Fourth Avenue end, as is also the exhibit of long and short haired cats. These features were not complete yesterday. There are the usual freaks among the birds, the most remarkable being a four-footed pigeon.

Among the classes of pigeons, the pouters, carriers, tumblers, Jacobins, magpies, and fantails lead in point of numbers. The owl class is a large one, and the Oriental Frill, Dragon, Turbit, Trumpeter, and Homer classes are full.

Conran Brothers' exhibit of dressed poultry, which was a new feature of last year's show, is repeated again on a larger scale this year. The dressed fowl come from all parts of the country and are changed daily. The exhibition of eggs is also an interesting one.

A number of breeders' clubs are scheduled to meet during the week. Those arranged for to-day are the Water Fowl Club, at 6 o'clock, and the American Exhibition Game and Bantam Club, at 7:30.

The judges were busy during the afternoon, and many ribbons were awarded. The largest winners yesterday were McNeil & Oke.

The Awards.

McNeil & Oke won first prizes for the following birds:

Golden Polish Plain—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
White-Crested Black Polish—Cock and cockerel.
White-Crested White Polish Plain—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Buff Laced Polish—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Golden Polish Bearded—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Silver Polish Bearded—Hen, cock, cockerel, and pullet.
White Polish Bearded—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Golden Spangled Hamburg—Cock and cockerel.
Silver Spangled Hamburg—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Golden Penciled Hamburg—Hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Silver Spangled Hamburg—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Black Hamburg—Cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.
Creve Coeur, any color—Male and female.
La Fleche, any color—Male and female.
Any other variety—Cock and hen.
White Cochin—Hen and cock.

The other first prizes were won as follows:

OAKLAND FARM—Buff Cochin, cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet; any Cochin selling price not to exceed $10, cock and hen.

WALTER C. BAYLISS—Partridge Cochin, cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet.

R. P. THOMPSON—White Cochin, pullet, and cockerel.

FISHER'S ISLAND FARM—White Plymouth Rock, cock and pullet.

E. B. GRIDLER—White Plymouth Rock, hen.

L. C. BOUFOLY—White Plymouth Rock, cockerel.

T. S. MAYHEW—Silver Wyandotte, cock.

JOHN T. COTHRAN—Silver Wyandotte, hen and pullet.

W. N. HENDERSON—Silver Wyandotte, cockerel.

JESSE A. MOON—Golden Wyandotte cock and cockrel.

IRA C. KELLER—Golden Wyandotte hen and pullet.

H. W. BILLARD—Frizzle, male.

BICKNELL & WHITING—Java, male and female.

N. J. McCOUN & CO.—Jersey Blue, male and female.

DANIEL P. SHOVE—Rhode Isand Red, Dorking, Creve Coeur, Houdan, La Fleche, or Frizzle, any variety, any age, selling price not to exceed $10, cock.

JAMES FORSYTHE—Buff Plymouth Rock, cock; Houdan, cockerel and pullet.

P. A. PURDY—Buff Plymouth Rock, hen.

J. D. WILSON—Buff Plymouth Rock, cockerel.

C. W. BEAMAN—Buff Plymouth Rock, pullet.

C. M. KERYAN—Hamburg, any variety, selling price not to exceed $10, hen and cock.

JOHN CROWTHER—Rhode Island Red, cock and cockerel.

FRED B. COCHRAN—Rhode Island Red, pullet.

R. G. BUFFINGTON—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, cock and pullet.

J. M. MAXWELL—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, cockerel.

JOSEPH B. THOMAS, Jr.—Houdan, hen.

NESTLEDOWN POULTRY YARDS—Houdan cock.

C. KRISCHLER—White Crested Black Polish hen.

J. W. BRUCKHART—White Crested Black Polish, pullet.

R. R. TOPPING—Golden Pencilled Hamburg, cock.

H. A. BEYLER—Golden Spangled Hamburg, hen and pullet.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club bowlers were beaten in two out of three games on their own alleys by the Columbia Club of Hoboken, in a series of games in the Athletic League, last night. The first game was close throughout, the Columbias winning in the last frame by nineteen pins. The Knickerbockers made a change in their team for the second game, Parker replacing Sullivan. The latter bowled a good score, but Davies and Townley did not have the best of luck, and the Columbias scored another victory. In the final game the Knickerbockers secured the lead at the start and won by sixty-five pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Townley, 138; Davies, 195; Sullivan, 149; Stone, 122; Johnson, 155. Total, 759.

Columbia—Jaeger, 139; Willin, 153; Gerles, 171; Huesman, 189; Kimball, 126. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Townley, 152; Davies, 139; Parker, 187; Stone, 169; Johnson, 184. Total, 831.

Columbia—Jaeger, 149; Willin, 193; Gerles, 198; Huesman, 157; Kimball, 191. Total, 888.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Townley, 155; Davies, 179; Parker, 159; Stone, 159; Johnson, 193. Total, 845.

Columbia—Jaeger, 113; Willin, 169; Gerles, 143; Huesman, 185; Kimball, 157. Total, 780.

The Corinthian Club did not have out its strongest team in the North Side National League last night, but the Dolandos and Centrals bowled so poorly against them that two easy victories were scored by the team. The Centrals won from the Dolando team by nearly 200 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Central—Behlmer, 133; Kuehn, 149; Ward, 177; Seher, 182; Hall, 172. Total, 812.

Dolando—Schlusing, 182; Burkitt, 143; Koster, 103; Moynahan, 150; Luhrs, 106. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 178; Landman, 150; T. Walter, 168; Niles, 147; Holden, 184. Total, 827.

Dolando—Schlusing, 177; Burkitt, 145; Koster, 128; Moynahan, 156; Luhrs, 158. Total, 764.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 156; Landman, 143; T. Walter, 152; Niles, 165; Holden, 214. Total, 830.

Central—Behlmer, 160; Kuehn, 156; Ward, 155; Seher, 152; Hall, 135. Total, 758.

The team representing the Dauntless Boat Club scored a double victory in the Harlem Navy Tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Dauntless—Du Barry, 160; Instone, 145; Anderson, 151; Vander Boget, 168; Judge, 164. Total, 788.

Wyanoke—R. J. Maher, 111; Steinmann, 203; W. Maher, 152; Wagner, 152; McGuire, 153. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.

Wyanoke—R. J. Maher, 170; Steinmann, 148; W. Maher, 168; Wagner, 158; McGuire, 197. Total 841.

Bohemian—Forst, 162; Veuttek, 147; Turk, 113; Lewitus, 177, Thuman, 166. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.

Dauntless—Du Barry, 156; Instone, 145; Anderson, 129; Vander Boget, 146; Judge, 172. Total, 748.

Bohemian—Forst, 177; Veuttek, 129; Turk, 124; Lewitus, 178; Thuman, 123. Total, 731.

The Oradells, by winning two games in the Arlington National tournament last night, tied the Alcos for second place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 160; Becker, 200; Koempf, 171; Dippel, 112; Reichard, 151. Total, 794.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 142; Whitney, 136; Blue, 148; Coomes, 161; Cramer, 144. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 170; Whitney, 169; Blue, 144; Coomes, 153; Cramer, 120. Total, 766.

Edison—Schmidt, 124; Wenzel, 169; Roth, 147; Holme, 151; Reese, 146. Total, 737.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 161; Becker, 161; Koempf, 187; Dippel, 128; Reichard, 184. Total, 821.

Edison—Schmidt, 140;

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First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Forty Year Gold Bonds

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Are offered for subscription at 103½ and accrued interest—interest from November 1st, 1899.

DENOMINATION $1,000 AND $500.

DATED MAY 1ST, 1899.....MATURE MAY 1ST, 1939
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

Total authorized issue	**$1,500,000**
Reserve in Treasury	**$400,000**
Present Issue	**1,100,100**

The Bonds offered for subscription are part of the present issue of $1,100,000. The balance of the present issue, $750,000, has been taken by the vendors. These bonds are in coupon form, with provision for registration of principal, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the real estate, property, and plant of the combination.

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TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR.

TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" own the following Breweries and Ice Plant:

TRENTON BREWING COMPANY	**TRENTON, N. J.**
FRANZ HILL'S BREWERY	**TRENTON, N. J.**
CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY	**TRENTON, N. J.**
HYGEIA ICE COMPANY	**TRENTON, N. J.**

These Breweries control the Beer trade of the progressive manufacturing city of Trenton, and sell largely to cities and towns within a radius of fifty (50) miles of Trenton.

In addition to the properties above mentioned, the People's Brewing Company of Trenton own a number of valuable real estate properties in Trenton and elsewhere.

The central idea in the consolidation of these Breweries is to leave the management practically in the hands of the men who have built up the business, and have so popularized their products that foreign competition is practically eliminated.

EARNINGS.

Following find reports of the past and present earnings of the Breweries and Ice Plant (the Consumers' Brewing Company not being in operation) now belonging to the People's Brewing Company of Trenton.

New York, March 20th, 1899.

The Guaranty Development Co., 10 Wall Street, City:

Dear Sirs: The net profits of the Trenton Brewing Co., Trenton Hygeia Ice Co., and Franz Hill's Brewing Co. for 1896, 1897, and 1898 averaged $200,880.64 per annum.

All the expenses pertaining to the business, including bad debts and depreciation on Machinery and Plant, were charged off before obtaining the above figures.

Yours very truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL,
Public Accountant and Auditor, N. Y.

T. E. Otis, Esq., Pres. The People's Brewing Co.:

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your instructions we made an audit of the Account Books, etc., relative to the operations of the various Companies comprising The People's Brewing Company of Trenton, N. J., covering the period as follows:

The Trenton Brewing Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st, 1899.	$108,982.21
Bottling Dep't of the Trenton B. Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st	
The Franz Hill Brewing Co., March 24th to Oct. 31st.	
The Hygeia Ice Co., June 1st to Oct. 31st	

In accordance with such examination we certify that for the specified periods the aggregate net earnings from operations amounted to $103,982.

Yours truly, THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.,
(Signed) R. GRAHAM WOODWARD,
Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

The semi-annual interest, due November 1st, 1899, amounting to $33,000, was paid on that date.

The appraised valuation of the properties owned by the "PEOPLE'S BREWING COMPANY OF TRENTON" is $1,240,000—other assets of this company amount to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

The organization of the Company and the legal validity of its Bonds and Stock issue have been passed upon by Frank Bergen of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton, New Jersey.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotments of less than the amount applied for.

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock, January 31st, 1900, and will close at 3 P. M., January 31st, 1900.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA . . . . . New York City
THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Trenton, New Jersey

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ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY
Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala., Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:
ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,
embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.

Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.

Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
Reorganization Committee.
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
New York, January 19th, 1900.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

ASHBEL P. FITCH	President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President.	WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.	HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.	LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31st, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Adm'r.)
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bond.
15 shs. N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. common.

(By order of Executors.)
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank (Elizabeth, N. J.)
800 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
400 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
250 shs. Duluth Transfer Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Cook County Land Co.
100 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d pfd.
20 shs. do. do. do. 1st pfd.
10 shs. N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.

(By order of Trustees.)
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$11,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1939.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
20 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
18¾ shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley Co. common.

(By order of Administratrix.)
$3,000 Cass County (Mo.) 5 p. c. Funding Bds., 1913.
20 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburgh.
24 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
12 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
13 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$200 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Assn.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. North River Ins. Co.
25 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
30 shs. Nassau Bank.
50 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
40 shs. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
2 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 Metropolitan Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
500 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.
16 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
132 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Nor. R'y Co. 1st Bds., (Cts. of Deposit.)
15 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R.
15 shs. Leather Manf. Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., L. E. & West. R. R. 1st Const. 7 p. c. Fund, Coupon Bds., 1920.
$5,000 General Elec. Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1922.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds. Regst., 1914.
8 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
8 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1902.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5,000 shs. Phoenix Mining Co. pf.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage: "The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

FINANCIAL.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered **52, 370, 395, 427, 464, 491, 535, 606, 608, and 638,** to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due April 1st, 1900, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest on the bonds designated above will cease April 1st, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY,
Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.

On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of

Lombard Investment Company

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	12½%
U. S. A	7½%
U. S. B	5 %
U. S. C	20 %
U. S. D	12½%
U. S. E	5 %
U. S. F	7½%
U. S. G	10 %

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of

Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

NO. 1	15%
" 13	10

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

187th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, January 3d, 1900.

The following dividends have this day been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after February 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1900: A dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the second preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock.

Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 1st, 1900.

JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. ruary 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Cimpany, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, Jan'y 30th, 1900.

Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The coupons of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. H. B. HOLLINS & Co., corner Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

J. J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., President.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive. D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 23, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Standard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 31st, 1900.

Coupons of the **Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co.,** maturing Feb. 1st, 1900, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. **C. G. HEDGE,** Vice Prest. and Treas.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., January 17, 1900.

Coupons due February 1st, 1900, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock, P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 31, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for two years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will close Saturday, February 3d, at 1 P. M., and reopen Thursday, February 15, 1900, at 9 A. M. EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:

Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Beltz, Room 136, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.

EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNICOLL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

Office of
The United Company,
13-21 Park Row, New York City.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of this Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday at noon, February 13th, 1900.

Dated Jan. 27th, 1900.
Signed CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1900. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Canneiton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 68, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.

CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

THE CHARGE WAS DISMISSED.

Alleged Bucket Shop Operators Released by Magistrate Olmsted.

The examination in the case of Julius Price, Henry Allen, and Samuel Goodman, arrested by Capt. Killilea and detectives from the Old Slip Station on the charge of conducting a bucket shop at 51 New Street, who were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Police Court, was concluded yesterday before that Magistrate, sitting in Jefferson Market Police Court.

The only testimony offered by the prosecution was that given by Detective Walsh, who said that he had bought a "privilege" from Price on five shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, paying $5 and receiving a contract. On motion of Vernon M. Davis, counsel for the accused, Magistrate Olmsted dismissed the charge, as it had not been shown that the defendants were not in a position to deliver the stock when called upon to do so.

Proposed City Bond Issues.

Resolutions providing for the authorization of bond issues aggregating $5,155,030.63 were introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday and referred to the Committee on Finance. The proposed bond issues are for the following purposes: For the improvement of Riverside Drive, $20,000; for change of grade damages, $250,000; for streets and highways, $2,880,765; for replenishing the fund for street and park openings, $207,520; for Little Italy Park, $365,250; for the new East River bridge, $500,000; for the construction of a bridge over Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue, $644,495.63; for the sewer relief fund, $167,000; for a steel dump for the Street Cleaning Department, $100,000. Some of these resolutions were before the Municipal Assembly last year, but failed to obtain the necessary number of votes.

Big Railroad Mortgage Canceled.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company satisfied of record yesterday its mortgage for $10,000,000 made in April, 1889, in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company. The mortgage, carrying interest at 5 per cent., was made to retire an issue of 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, and to complete and operate the road and its leased lines.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The West Side Laundry Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—James T. Morris, Porter L. Howe, and Thomas P. Spencer of New York City.

The Dairymen's Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—John D. Beals, Arthur L. Smith, and John T. Grieve of New York City.

The Electric Power Land Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frank H. Manley of Niagara Falls and Irwin N. Gray and William H. Ashcroft of Binghamton.

The Diamond Photo Paper Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Kurt M. Lundberg of San Diego, and Dean Emery and Alexander C. Lamontte of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 30.—Charters were granted at Dover to-day as follows:

The Knott & Klossen Commission Company of Burlington, Vt., to deal in stocks, bonds, and cotton; capital, $200,000.

The Smith Railway Mail Service Company, Rochester, N. Y., to make and deal in devices for mail catchers and similar appliances; capital, $100,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Bank of the Manhattan Company and the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company.

Coupons will be paid on and after Feb. 1 on certain bonds of the Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York, and the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company.

The annual report and semi-centennial statement of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford shows gains in every department of that institution. In the premium income there was an increase of $701,949, the premium receipts for the year being $7,123,652. Receipts from interest and rents amounted to $2,395,073, which more than paid the death claims, amounting to $2,341,918. The gain in accident insurance in force was $25,946,350, and the assets were increased $2,623,279. On Jan. 1 the outstanding insurance of the company amounted to $168,449,790 in life, endowment, and term policies, and $135,807,470 in accident and health insurance. The gain in policy holders during 1899 was 17,998. In addition to the reserve fund required by the State laws a special reserve of $1,644,000 has been added. The policies also have been liberalized without an advance in premium rates.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Once a Year Club of Insurance Journalists will be held at Shanley's, Feb. 13.

Commissioner Stevens of the Michigan Insurance Department has authorized the Pittsburg Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania to do business in that State.

The State Insurance Department is enforcing the retaliatory law against Georgia companies in regard to outside reinsurance, because of the position of the Georgia authorities in not permitting companies of other States to take credit in their annual statements for reinsurance effected in companies not doing business in Georgia.

A report received from Philadelphia by two insurance journals yesterday to the effect that the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany had under consideration a proposition to retire from that city was authoritatively denied by Weed & Kennedy, United States managers of that company.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange held its last January meeting yesterday. The work of revising the list of licensed brokers, which now contains over 9,000 names, was continued. In accordance with the rotation rule of the Exchange, Chairman William B. Ogden retires to-morrow from the membership of the committee.

The General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five met yesterday and effected an organization. It was decided to pursue the policy of holding secret sessions, which was followed a year ago by the Committee of Fifteen, which drafted the plan and agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. The one remedy for the existing conditions of fire underwriting, which, it is expected that the committee will formulate, is some effectual method of suggesting a general advance in fire insurance rates, particularly in the Eastern States, it being stated that rates in the West and South are as a general rule from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in the East. This discrepancy is believed to be partly due to the better means of fire protection in this section of the United States.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 30	513,344
To date this year	9,170,273
Corresponding date last year	24,143,610

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 30	$2,086,500
To date this year	$45,304,600
Corres

at the end of the fiscal year, even if no further increases be shown in the remaining six months.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks were strong yesterday on the belief that the companies were in some way or other identified with the tunnel scheme, and on further talk of consolidation. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced 1⅞ points, Manhattan 1⅛, Metropolitan 3, and Third Avenue ⅝.

Speaking of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, President H. H. Porter of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, who was last week made a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, says: "I do not know or care what the stock will do, marketwise, but I do recognize that the interests in the property purpose to conserve and build it up. The system is an all-important one, and its possibilities cannot be too highly appreciated. Personally, I regard Brooklyn Rapid Transit as one of the most valuable properties in the East. Its growth must be rapid and its development marked. I am a large holder of the stock, for investment."

DIVIDEND INCREASED.

It was rather a remarkable fact that in a generally advancing market the stock of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg yesterday declined 2 points on dealings of only 100 shares, though during the day the company declared a dividend on its preferred stock of 3 per cent. Last year the entire year the company paid only 2 per cent. The earnings of the road are said to be steadily increasing, and recent additions and extensions have materially benefited it.

LACKAWANNA'S RISE.

Lackawanna stock, which somewhat singularly had not been traded in since Friday last, yesterday made a sensational net advance of 5 points on sales of less than 5,000 shares. The opening, however, gave no indication of what was to follow during the day, but rather led to the belief that a raid on the stock was begun, the quotation marking a decline of 1½ points, as compared with Friday's close. It speedily advanced on good buying, and soon the figure 180 was reached, at which point it closed. Officials of the company speak very hopefully of the condition and the business of the road.

BURLINGTON'S EARNINGS.

The December statement of earnings of Burlington showed a falling off in the net earnings, as compared with the previous year, of $17,000. This decline, it was pointed out was due not to any loss of business, the gross earnings increasing $145,700, but because of an increase in operating expenses of $163,400. The Street took kindly to this view of the matter, with the result that on sales of 14,000 shares the stock advanced 1⅝ points.

PANHANDLE'S DECLINE.

In the declining stocks, Panhandle yesterday was easily the feature, the quotation, on sales of scarcely more than 4,500 shares, marking at one time a loss of 10 full points. Later it rallied somewhat, and finally closed for the day at a net decline of 7½ points. Interests identified with the property said that the decline was due to a bear raid.

TALKING OF A DIVIDEND.

The Reading issues, more particularly the first preferred, yesterday showed signs of substantial strength on inside buying and reports that a dividend would shortly be declared out of the increased earnings of the company. The first prefered advanced 5¾ points and the second preferred 1.

DEBIT BALANCES DECREASE.

The Sub-Treasury continues a debtor to the Clearing House, though not for so large an amount as at this time last week, when the debit balances were running up to more than $1,000,000 a day. On Monday of this week the figures were $960,000, while yesterday they were $660,000—a gain to the banks in the two days of $1,620,000. It is explained that the smaller balances are due to the fact that the payments on account of pensions have quite generally been met.

It is expected that in a short time the order of Secretary Gage allowing deposits of internal revenue collections in the banks, instead of in the Sub-Treasury, will be revoked.

MORE GOLD EXPORT TALK.

Again yesterday, because of the activity in the sterling market, there was further talk of the probability of gold exports, though it was difficult to get any definite expression of opinion from foreign exchange brokers as to the situation. Nor did all opinions agree. At the office of Zimmerman & Forshay it was said that exports seemed quite likely at any time now, while at Lazard Frères the opinion was expressed that there was no likelihood of any exports.

A gentleman whose authority in financial matters is unquestioned said that if the rate moved up another one-half of 1 per cent., or perhaps even one-fourth, exports were sure to follow. In any event he declared it certain that when the new British war loan was called for exports would then surely begin. At one time yesterday the demand rate touched $4.87⅝.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will be held this afternoon at the request of the Listing Committee to consider some recommendations made by that committee. It is said that among these recommendations will be one list $3,500,000 of first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. These bonds mature on Feb. 1, 1900, but are being extended to 1902.

SUBSCRIPTION EFFECTIVE.

It is announced by the Great Northern Railway Company that the subscription to the proposed issue of $9,000,000 additional stock for the purpose of acquiring the Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota and the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company is now effective, holders of more than 75 per cent. of the Great Northern's outstanding stock having filed their subscriptions to the new stock of their assignments of right to make such subscriptions. Subscriptions are payable Feb. 28.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

Directors of the National Surety Company were elected at the annual meeting yesterday as follows: To Serve for the Term Expiring the First Tuesday in February, 1903—John A. McCall, Samuel R. Shipley, Leslie D. Ward, J. Edward Simmons, Charles A. Dean, William B. Hornblower, George J. Gould, W. L. Elkins, Anthony N. Brady, Emerson McMillin, R. T. Wilson, John E. Borne, E. F. French, James McMahon, F. B. Schenck, Thomas F. Goodrich, and Samuel Sloan, Jr.

To Fill Vacancies for the Term Expiring the First Tuesday in February, 1900—Henry A. Shippy, John A. Horan, and Andrew Little.

To Fill Vacancies for the Term Expiring the First Tuesday in February, 1901—Albert McClave, Ensign O. Beal, and John G. Jenkins.

The following are the new names in the board: E. F. French, James McMahon, F. B. Schenck, Thomas F. Goodrich, Samuel Sloan, Jr., Henry A. Shippy, Andrew Little, John A. Moran, John G. Jenkins, Albert McClave, and Ensign O. Beal.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Meeting of the shareholders of the National Union Bank called for March 5 to vote upon the proposed increase of the capital stock to $5,000,000 by the issue of 38,000 shares at $150 per share, with a view of consolidation with the National Bank of Commerce.

Statement from Chicago that the governing officials of the Eastern and Western roads are soon to meet for the purpose of abolishing commissions on all classes of freight business as well as the various kinds of passenger traffic.

Announcement by the Great Northern Railway Company that the subscription to the proposed issue of $9,000,000 additional stock for the purpose of acquiring the Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota and the Willmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company is now effective, and that subscriptions are payable Feb. 28.

Colorado Southern to spend $500,000 on shops, yards, and other improvements at Denver, Col.

Stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company to meet in Chicago on Feb. 10, when action will be taken on the proposition to retire $5,000,000 of the $40,000,000 preferred issue of the company.

Aggregate of eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, 145,339 tons, against 144,330 in the preceding week and 122,035 for the corresponding week last year.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company's 20,000 shares of Treasury stock fully subscribed for at par by stockholders and purchasers of rights.

Heavy increase in expenses and decrease in net earnings for the Burlington for December due to the spending of large sums by the management on improvements.

Consolidation of the 30,000 acres of land of the Preston Coal and Coke Company of Maryland, with 20,000 acres adjoining, which have been purchased by Eastern capitalists. It is said that a stock company will be formed with $3,000,000 capital to operate one of the largest coal-producing plants in the world.

Passage by the State Senate of the bill providing that annual meetings and elections of Directors of State banks shall take place on the second Tuesday in January or within ten days thereafter.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of Chatham Bank stock at 301.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,725,105; balances, $13,603,120; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $662,191.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short, and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅝@$4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅝@40 7-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c premium. Chicago—45c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—American railway shares opened above parity level and remained steady all day, closing strong with a moderate demand. Business was limited to professional trading.

Consols for money and the account, 100; Canadian, 96¼; Erie, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 33; Illinois Central, 114; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅜; St. Paul, 120⅞; New York Central, 136½; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅝; Atchison, 20⅛; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver closed firm at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 67¾.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.40; Madrid, 28.85; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 7.19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Prices were very firm on the Bourse to-day, as there were large repurchases when options were declared. International securities were in strong demand. Rentes were the feature of the transactions. Rio Tintos were in active request. Kafirs were strong. Three per cents. rentes, 100f 37½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.72½.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—On the Boerse to-day, home funds reacted, but local securities were active and advanced. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills for the settlement, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Local securities were in good demand.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

11,542 shares, in pool of 168,000 shares, Consolidated Gold Fields of Mexico, Limited, £1 each, $100 lot.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton developed exceptional strength yesterday in the face of large receipts. The continued strong and active demand for spot cotton in the South and good Liverpool cables, combined with the fact that the increased receipts had been discounted to a certain extent, gave the market its strength. Cotton opened 2 points up, and steadily improved, closing with a net gain of from 6 to 7 points. The receipts for the day amounted to 48,766 bales, as against 30,622 of a week previous, and 55,036 of a year previous.

While this is a good figure, the trade considers that it represents to a particularly large extent cotton which has already been sold and is on the way to its destination, and as such its influence in affecting market conditions is largely wiped out. Furthermore, even though the receipts have been good in the last two weeks, the total of receipts this year still indicates a small crop movement, and so bears out, up to date, certain bullish estimates which have been published before. Transactions on the Cotton Exchange yesterday amounted to about 300,000 bales.

The coffee market opened unchanged to 15 points better, and was steady most of the day, easing off at the close. Coffee was finally quoted unchanged to 5 points better than at Monday's close. Trading was moderate, aggregating some 27,000 bags.

Wheat was a lamentble disappointment to bullish speculators. Chicago prices opened ½ cent lower, and the New York market declined in sympathy. There was an early scramble on the Produce Exchange to effect sales. The market closed near bottom prices, with a net loss of nearly a cent and a half. The lack of export buying has induced the belief that the inability of the Argentine Republic to contribute to the needs of Europe, because of the presence of bubonic plague at Rosario, has been exaggerated. Corn and oats were steady and dull.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,850	Am. Steel & W.	51¼	55⅝	51¼	55
47,650	Am. Sugar Ref.	117½	120⅞	117⅜	120⅝
1,810	Am. Tobacco	100½	101	100	101
650	A., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝
1,020	Bay State Gas	2	2¼	2	2¼
21,560	Brooklyn R. T.	72⅜	74⅛	72⅜	73⅝
150	Ches. & Ohio	20¼	20½	28⅞	20
5,190	C., B. & Q.	121⅛	122½	120⅝	122⅝
10	Chicago Gt. W.	13	13	13	13
4,900	C., M. & St. P.	117⅝	118½	117⅜	118⅜
430	C., R. I. & P.	106⅞	107	106⅜	106⅞
350	Cont. Tobacco	32½	33⅜	32½	33¼
5,480	Federal Steel	51¼	53⅝	51¼	53
30	Fed. Steel pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
440	Louis. & Nash.	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝
2,150	Manhattan	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅛
1,390	Mo. Pacific	43½	44¼	43½	44
40	N. Y., O. & W.	22¾	22⅝	22½	22⅝
180	Nor. Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
160	Pacific Mail	43	43⅞	43	43⅝
370	People's Gas	103⅞	105⅛	103⅞	104⅞
40	Reading	18	18	18	18
5,510	Reading 1st pf.	51	53½	51	53½
30	Rep. Iron & S.	21½	21½	21½	21½
2,250	Southern Pac.	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38¼
10	Southern Ry.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
20	Southern Ry. pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½
10	Stand. R. & T.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
540	Tenn. C. & I.	86	87	84⅝	86⅜
710	Union Pacific	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅝
80	Unicn Pac. pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
2,090	U. S. Leather.	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅝
10	U. S. Rubber.	38	38	38	38
126,110					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

Wheat Drops in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Persistent liquidation, animated by disappointing cables, a report that La Plata offered Liverpool wheat under America, and the assertion that the plague in Argentine would not materially curtail exports from that country, turned the scale against the wheat bulls to-day, May closing 1½@1⅝c. under yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday trading was broader and more active than it has been on any day in two weeks or more. Transactions were not limited to a few stocks, but extended to a fairly large number of issues, several of which supplied several thousand shares to the day's total. The market was also generally strong, and the number of advances much exceeded the declines. Some indications were had pointing to a considerable revival of interest in the outside market, which for some time past has been almost entirely neglected by the general public. Among the industrials were several that showed a good deal of strength, and some of these, including Distilling of America, were traded in to an amount much larger than has been the rule of late.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold from 6 up to 6⅛, and the preferred stock from 20½ to 21. Both issues closed with net gains of about half a point. Transactions aggregated about 3,500 shares. The buying was supposed to be in anticipation of a favorable report being given by the committee which is now engaged in examining the condition of the company's affairs. It has not yet been learned when the report will be ready, and no intimations as to its probable character have been had during the last few days. Recent rumors in regard to the matter were to the effect that the report would show that a fairly large dividend was being earned on the common stock, in addition to the dividend on the preferred.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS continued in demand, but very little stock was offered, and trading in the common stock, the most active issue, was limited to less than 1,000 shares. It sold between 26 and 26½, and closed unchanged at 26 bid. It is said that an effort is being made to procure control of the company by purchases of stock in the open market, and intimations are heard of the existence of two factions among the larger stockholders, both of which are anxious to have control of the company. These, however, are heard in no very definite shape, and as far as appears the condition of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, so far as its relations to other local gas companies are concerned, remains unchanged. The strength of the stock, however, is taken as an indications that developments of a favorable character are likely to occur in the very near future. Neither the preferred stock nor the bonds showed any activity, and there was little or no change in the price of either.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of a number of thousands of shares from 2 up to 2¼. It showed no net change for the day, closing at 2 bid. Business in the stock was of much the same character as on the past several days, the principal feature of the trading being the number of brokers who have recently become active in the stock. Confidence in an advance in Bay State Gas seems general, but no very substantial reasons are given for these predictions.

STANDARD OIL was quiet, and not as strong as it had been for many days. It sold to the extent of only about fifty shares, and closed 1 point lower, at 515 bid.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred was unusually active, but the figures at which transactions were made were somewhat below those which have prevailed recently. Fifteen hundred shares changed hands at 40, and the issue ended the day at 40 bid for 500 shares.

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred sold to the extent of 400 shares at 84, an advance of 4 points over the previous sale, made on Monday. It closed at 85 bid. There was no trading in the common stock.

SLOSS SHEFFIELD common sold at 29½, and the preferred at 68⅜ and 68⅞. Each of the transactions was in the amount of 100 shares.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
New Amsterdam	26	26¾
New Amsterdam pf.	45	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	92⅞	93¼
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	18½
American Bicycle pf.	48	51
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	52	53
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen Goods	22	23¾
American Woolen Goods pf.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	40	41
Distilling Company of America	6¼	6½
Distilling Company of America pf.	20⅝	21
Electric Axle Light & Power		4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.		40
Havana Commercial	19½	21
Havana Commercial pf.	60	61
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	62½	63
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	86½	89½
National Gramophone	46	50
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf.	77	78½
National Starch	42¾	44¾
National Tube	92	92½
Otis Elevator	22½	25
Otis Elevator pf.	86	89
Royal Baking Powder	93½	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81	82
Sloss-Sheffield	29	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68½	69½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	515	518
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar		⅛
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	82½	83
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	8⅝	9
California Copper	4	4¼
Central Fireworks	13½	15½
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106	106⅜
Chicago & Alton 8s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	43	48
Electric Vehicle pf.	63	70
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	4	4½
Illinois Transportation	2⅜	2½
*Marlen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98	99
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	21
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.	79	80
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex-div.	119	121
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	9	13
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	192	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 8s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	69
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Fifth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
Metropolitan Elevated	190	195
Metropolitan Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
Ninth Avenue Railroad	175	190
North Jersey Street Railway	190	285
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	102	104
Steinway Railway Co. 1st p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	37	40
Denver Gas 5s	77¾	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Boston's particular specialties were as dull as ever, but the trading in Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Federal Steel increased considerably and made up a good aggregate of business. Perhaps mining stocks were ignored more than ever; it certainly seemed so, although price changes were slight. Boston and Montana was 2 better, at 268, and Cochiti was up ¾, at 13, closing at 12¾. Mohawk rallied ½ to 12½, and Arcadian was off ½, at 16. Utah gained ⅝, to 25¾. The market was almost buoyant on final dealings, with brisk business in Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Massachusetts Mining rose 1, to 6½. Gas and Coke 5s were off 1, at 71.

At the local Clearing House 4 per cent. was again the quoted rate, although the business doing was still nominal. New York funds sold at par and 5c premium.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mining Stocks.		
Adventure	5	5½
Allouez	2¾	3¼
Anaconda	16	17
Arnold	5½	6
Ash Bed	.50	1
Atlantic	24	26
Baltic	17	17½
B. & C. C.	.20	.35
Bost. & Mon.	268	269
Butte & Bos.	48	52
Cal. & Hec.	.735	745
Centennial	15½	16
Franklin	14	14¼
Humboldt	1	2
Isle Royale	21	22½
Mohawk	12½	13½
Old Colony	4¼	4¼
Old Domin.	17	17½
Osceola	67½	69
Parrot	41	42
Pioneer	1½	2
Rhode Island	5	5½
Santa Fé	5	5½
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Shoe	30½	31
Tamarack	.175	185
Utah Cons.	25	26
Washington	1	1¼
White Knob	10	15
Winona	4	5
Wolverine	39	40
Railroad Stocks.		
Bost. & Alb.	240	..
Bost. & Low.	242	..
Bost. & Me.	197	199
Bost. & Prov.	..	300
Bost. Elev.	97	98
Bost. G. 5s	80¼	..
Cent. Mass.	13½	14¼
Cent. M. pf.	64	..
Fitchburg pf.	123	123½
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110¼	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½	..
West End	92⅜	93
Miscellaneous Stocks.		
Am. B. Tel.	335	..
Chi. S. Y.	133½	135
Dom. Coal	41¾	42½
Dom. C. pf.	115¾	116
Erie Tel.	104½	105
Mex. Tele.	3	3½
N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
U. S. Oil	20½	21
Westinghouse Electric	42½	..
Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	63

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—There were better feeling and higher prices in the market to-day. The long-neglected coalers were taken in hand and marked up—Lehigh Valley, 24½ to 25⅞, and Reading first preferred to 26⅝. Commission houses had buying orders in Philadelphia Electric up to 5½; the bonds sold around 64½. A scattered demand for American Asphalt carried it up to 11⅝, and the bonds to 84½. Western New York and Pennsylvania was active, selling up to 8⅝. The buying of Marsden was well distributed at 12¼ to 12½. The tendency of the whole market was upward.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	21⅝	Union Trac.	38⅞	38¾
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	150	150½
El. Co. of A.	12½	12⅝	Welsbach Lt.	42	44
Lehigh Val.	25	25⅝	W. C. Y. &		
Marsden	12	12½	Penn.	7⅞	8
Phila. Trac.	96⅜	97			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	973	973	975
3d week Jan.	$92,528	$81,508	$79,373
From Jan. 1	270,612	227,275	244,596

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Jan.	33,208	31,920	29,442
From Jan. 1	93,482	88,319	90,994

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,074	4,947	4,356
3d week Jan.	434,593	356,552	336,564
From July 1	18,377,679	16,517,644	15,082,959

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	644	642	642
3d week Jan.	67,100	62,000	58,400
From July 1	2,255,269	1,870,298	2,013,122

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	195,643	170,195	177,606
Operating ex.	123,766	98,488	92,340
Net earnings	71,877	71,706	85,266
Prop. op. ex. to gross	62	58	51⅝
Gross, 6 months	1,102,165	920,021	905,458
Net, 6 months	373,928	328,728	354,102

CANADIAN PACIFIC for December—

Gross earnings	2,970,213	2,671,117	2,322,742
Operating ex.	1,594,231	1,392,006	1,269,288
Net earnings	1,375,982	1,279,111	1,053,454
Prop. op. ex. to gross	53.11-16	52¾	55 3-16
Gross, 18 months	29,183,031	26,138,976	24,049,534
Net, 12 months	12,230,166	10,475,372	10,303,775

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for December—

Total gross	3,772,933	3,627,201	3,476,547
Operating ex.	2,234,637	2,071,213	2,090,373
Charges	840,000	842,357	870,429
Total ex.	3,074,637	2,914,171	
Net earnings	698,295	713,029	515,745
Prop. op. ex. to gross	59⅝	57	60¼
Gross, 6 months	25,511,078	23,312,194	22,948,410
Ex., 6 months	19,974,300	18,508,239	9,685,919
Net, 6 months	5,537,377	4,805,954	4,463,343

NORFOLK & WESTERN for December—

Gross earnings	1,137,772	1,032,920	979,024
Op. expenses	632,388	640,730	632,954
Net earnings	505,384	392,190	346,010
Fixed charges	190,488	186,143	
Surplus	314,895	206,047	
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross earnings	6,936,395	5,940,508	5,772,156
Op. expenses	4,149,691	3,864,169	3,887,870
Net earnings	2,786,704	2,076,339	1,884,286
Fixed charges	1,143,248	1,117,273	
Surplus	1,643,456	959,065	

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for December—

Gross	46,353	45,654	41,832
Op. expenses	24,593	20,265	22,227
Net	21,760	25,388	19,605
Prop. op. expenses to gross	53¼	44¼	52⅞
Other income	396	177	
Total income	22,157	25,566	19,605
Charges	17,783	17,923	14,140
Surplus	4,373	7,642	5,465
Gross, 6 months	275,062	264,820	212,498
Net, 6 months	136,644	130,038	88,419
Total inc., 6 mos.	138,158	130,322	84,840
Surplus, 6 mos.	30,175	23,282	1,578

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for December—

Gross	2,749,336	2,507,681	2,018,408
Op. expenses	1,833,521	1,648,069	1,302,758
Net	915,814	859,612	715,650
Prop. op. expenses to gross	66¾	65 15-16	65¼
Gross, 6 months	15,902,123	14,252,113	11,408,881
Net, 6 months	5,397,000	4,709,756	3,762,723

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	116½	25	Adams Express	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
59½	60	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59	59	59	59	.....
41⅜	41¾	2,815	American Ice	40	41½	40	41⅜	+1⅜
74	75	115	American Ice pf	75	75	75	75	+2
33¼	33⅜	210	American Cotton Oil	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	675	American Linseed	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
55⅜	56	563	Am. Linseed pf	55¼	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅜
6	7	500	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	.....
26	27	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
38¾	39	415	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
89¼

PANIC AT A FLAT FIRE.

Blaze Causes Stampede of 123 Persons, Who Escape with Bruises.

Panic, with narrow escapes from disaster, was caused yesterday by a small fire in the five-story flat house at 382 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, one of the most crowded tentments in Harlem. Twenty-three families, numbering about 125 persons, live in the building.

The fire started late in the afternoon from some unknown cause in apartments on the third floor occupied by Mrs. Rappina Martinetti. It was discovered by some tenants, who ran screaming into the street. In an instant every flat in the building began to pour its frightened occupants into the single hallway. The uproar made each individual more frantic in his effort to escape, and the crowd, thickening as the lower staircases were reached, was too great for the narrow corridors and stairs. The people fairly scrambled over one another, each echoing the others' cries of "fire."

All finally reached the street, however, with no more serious injuries than bruises resulting from the crush. The fire was confined to the third floor, where it damaged Mr. Martinetti's furniture to the extent of $400 and the building $400.

ITALIAN KILLS HIS FRIEND.

Attacks Him with an Axe While He Is Lying Asleep.

Francisco Mariano, an Italian, forty-four years old, crushed the skull of his friend Eugenio Lucciani with an axe yesterday afternoon, hacked the body about the face and chest, beat it with a chair, an iron poker, and other household articles, and then began to smash the furniture and windows of their rooms, on the fourth floor of the tenement house at 329 West Sixty-ninth Street. The murder was witnessed by Giuseppi Ducchi, the six-year-old son of George Ducchi, who was passing the open door of the room at the time. The Ducchis live on the fifth floor of the building.

The boy, who was transfixed for a time at the sight, finally gave the alarm. The whole house was aroused, and Mariano was arrested, after a struggle, by Policeman Lerner of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. When asked why he killed Lucciani, Mariano said: "He was asleep. I'm boss there."

The Ducchi boy said Lucciani was lying on a sofa when struck by Mariano. The murderer was sent by Magistrate Mott to the Coroner, who committed him to the Tombs.

The two men have lived in the rooms where the murder occurred for three years, and were supposed to be fast friends. Mariano had been employed as a furnace tender in private houses, and Luccinai, who was twenty-eight years old, had worked for the contractors in charge of the work on the Third Avenue Railroad. It is thought Mariano suddenly went insane, his appearance after his arrest bearing out this supposition.

Chamber of Commerce Portraits.

The Chamber of Commerce has a number of valuable portraits being prepared for it, as additions to its gallery of prominent members This gallery is constantly being increased. The portrait of Henry B. Hyde was one of the latest. It was learned yesterday that this month the Chamber has received an oil painting, life-size, of the late Charles Butler, who died Dec. 15, 1897, in his ninety-sixth year. He was a member of the Chamber from 1861 until his death, and for years President of the University of New York, to which he gave largely. The portrait, which represents Mr. Butler in a frock coat, showing him about half length, was painted by his nephew, Howard Russell Butler. It was the gift to the Chamber of his daughter, Miss Emily O. Butler.

Obliged to Find New Quarters.

The Citizens' Progressive League, an association of the lower east side organized to assist respectable persons who are eligible to citizenship to obtain the suffrage, and for mutual aid, has been compelled to move from its former quarters, at 271 East Houston Street, according to its President, S. Schurr, because of the character of certain occupants of one of the tenements above them. The association has gone to 107 Forsyth Street. Mr. Schurr says he reported the case to President York of the Police Department, who referred his complaint to Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station. The Captain, Mr. Schurr says, told him on three occasions that he would clean the objectionable quarters out, but he failed to do so. The association proposes to carry on a vigorous fight against vice on the east side.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Morningside Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings in Vacant Property and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

The Leopold Kahn Company has sold to a builder the plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, part of the property purchased last Fall by the sellers from the Heywood estate.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for Lederer & Block to Paul R. Towne, for investment, the five-story double flat 1,762 Madison Avenue.

The same firm has also sold for James Heffernan the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 120 West Sixty-fourth Street; also, for L. Melville, the three-story brownstone-front single flat 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Samuel Hubbard has sold the plot, 88 by 100, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway.

Charles Buek has sold for about $42,000 the five-story American basement dwelling 320 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 22.6 by 100.

It is reported that Stewart & Smith have bought the dwelling at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixth Street, one of a row recently completed.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Neil Hansen for $36,250 the five-story flat 1,772 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 85 by 100.

Henry S. Hewson has sold for Raphael R. Govin to Terence J. Duffy 117 West Thirty-first Street, 20.10 by 98.9. Mr. Duffy already owns Nos. 113 and 115, and will, it is understood, improve the entire plot.

Max Marx has sold through W. J. Huston & Co. to John J. Klatzl the five-story flat 1,970 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, South of Fifteenth Street.

Leopold Hutter has sold to Furlong & Furlong the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, 50 by 70. Mr. Hutter bought the property at auction last Summer for $8,200.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

125 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6 by 100.8, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff. Joseph Stegmayer.....$20,000

By William Kennelly.

145 Suffolk Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to L. Ridger..... 18,180

7 Teasdale Place, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George W. Martin..... 12,675

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

6 Albany Street, 20 by 54, five-story brick building, with store; partition sale, to Sidney Winningham..... 16,200

62 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John H. Storer..... 37,350

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 390 Madison Street, south side, 100 feet east of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.3, seven-story flat, with two stores; 621, 623, and 625 East Ninth Street, north side, 293 feet east of Avenue B, each 25 by 92.3, three six-story flats, with two stores; 61 and 65 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 175 and 225 feet, respectively, east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story double flats.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, 94 feet east of First Avenue, five lots on each street, each 25 by 100.8.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 46 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, 30 by 100.5, five-story brick double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 186, 188, and 190 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, northeast corner of Devoe Street, each 25 by 110, two-story brick factory on 186, two three-story brick flats on 188 and 190; Jerome Avenue, Yonkers, northwest corner of Vernon Place, 100 by 154.3, vacant; Vernon Place, Yonkers, west side, 154.3 feet north of Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 200, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 476 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 18.4 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,046 First Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 84, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,865; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 322 Henry Street, south side, 200.7 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 95.1, five-story brick flat.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, by order of the heirs, 55 and 57 Avenue D, and 750 and 752 Fifth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 41 by 80, two five-story brick and brownstone-front flats on the avenue and a two-story brick building at the rear on the street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Castine, referee, 49, 51, and 53 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 75.5 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 69.7 by 100.5, seven-story stone-front flat, known as the Soncy. Due on judgment, $163,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5 by 100; five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,084.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 182 and 184 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $11,910; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 34 Market Street, to a three-story and basement brick store; H. Samilson of 64 East Fifty-second Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $650.

No. 233 West Fiftieth Street, to a two-story brick store; M. F. McDonald of 153 East Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Edward H. Kendall, architect; cost, $1,800.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Walter R. White, owner; S. H. Mapes, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 11 and 13 Maiden Lane, to a fifteen-story brick office building; Frank N. Gill, owner; Charles A. Kehoe of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,730 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Marcus Baumann of 1,420 Fifth Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick hotel; Benjamin Stern, owner; M. J. Gilhuly, lessee; cost, $175.

No. 61 Division Street, to a three-story brick store, shop, and dwelling; Max Dorf of 145 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $200.

No. 31 Barclay Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; William H. Church, owner; Robert T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 118 Pearl Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; W. Starr Miller of 39 Fifth Avenue, owner; E. E. Payne, architect; cost, $400.

Suit Over Carey Estate.

Referee Daniel P. Ingraham has filed his report in the Supreme Court requiring Margaret L. Zborowski to make new deeds to Astor Arthur Carey of a number of parcels of realty in this city, because of defective deeds heretofore given by her. Should she decline the Sheriff is to execute the deeds. The plaintiff, defendant, and Henry R. A. Carey each had a third interest in the property, and agreed to divide it so that each would have an equal part. Mrs. Zborowski is to be served with a copy of the decree at the Villa Adelaide, Pres Roquebrum, Alpes Maritimes, France, where she lives.

Will Not Succeed Russell Sage.

Oliver S. Carter, President of the National Bank of the Republic, denied yesterday the report that he might succeed Russell Sage as President of the Standard Gas Light Company. He said: "I would not accept the Presidency of the gas company under any conditions. It is true that several stockholders were kind enough to suggest my name for that place, but I declined at the outset, and nothing can induce me to change my mind."

Grand Union Hotel Lease Renewed.

Simeon Ford and Samuel T. Shaw have renewed for a term of twenty years their lease on that part of the Grand Union Hotel running through from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, 130 feet east of Park Avenue. The lessor is Almy G. Gallatin, and the annual rental $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 200 ft n of Minerva Place, 50x125; Anthony Av, w s, 240 ft s of Garfield Place, 50x125; Isidor Cahn to Peter Leckler $1

BROADWAY, 2,485, 27.4x100; Joseph Hechinger to Maurice Sichel 100

BROOME ST., 381, 25x121.6x25x123; Mary A. Eickhoff to Alois Kramer 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; Webber McBride, referee, to Ida M. Murphy 4,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 345.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x100; Richard Feehan to John Feehan 1

FLTON ST, n e st s e s of Cliff St, 66.9x45.2x67.8x s w 44.5; Robert W. Van Wyck and wife to George T. Hewlett, all title 850

GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Henry Mindermann to Herman Ohl 1

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x75; Patrick H. Cusick to Nelson D. Stilwell 1

JACKSON AV, s w corner of 156th St, 90x75; August Stubbe to Patrick H. Cusick 1

PARK AV, e s, 140 ft s of 171st St, 100x150; Fred Bailey to George A. Macdonald 1

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 20, map of St. Raymond's Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to James P. Cells and wife 600

PRIVATE LANE, n e s, 158.9 ft n w of Boston Av, 25x87.6; Henry C. Whittle to New York Building Loan Banking Company 1,000

PLOT bounded on the n by 115th St, s and e by line between lands of John and Adolphe Bussing x w by Harlem Lane; Nathaniel Lockwood and others to Morris K. Jesup 700

PLOTS 61 and 62, benefit map, title to Townsend Av; Victor Rossi to Margaret Rossi 1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x81.9; Marietta E. Bellows to the State Realty Company 1

SANFORD ST, n s, 100 ft w of Thomas Av, 25x98.7x25x99.3; Margaret E. Golden to Mary Mahony 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 139th St, 50.2x99.7x50x100.11; Mary A. McNamee to Frederic Tetreau 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 424 and 426, e s, 49x125; Steffen Dieckmann to Samuel A. Cramer 1

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.5x98.5x23x93.9; Robert D. Green to Edward A. Prentice 1

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Monroe Av, 24.6x60.11; J. Albert Prigge, Jr., to John A. Prigge 1

WALTON AV, e s, 81.2 ft s of 176th St, 46.11x1.5 to 11th Av x n 47.6; Bank of Metropolis to Mary F. O'Donnell. 500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, widened, 14.7 ft s of 177th St, or Tremont Av; runs w 90.5x n 0.7 to 177th St x e 91.6 to avenue x s 14.7; Joseph H. Mahan, executor, &c., to William P. and Clement H. Smith 13,500

3D AV, or BOSTON ROAD, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, runs 112 ft to 142d St x91.6 to Alexander Av x100x142.1; William H. McCord and others to North Side Realty Company 1

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Joseph J. O'Brien to Duncan McGibbon 1

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Frederick G. West to Duncan McGibbon 1

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Elizabeth S. Howard and another to Duncan McGibbon 75

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Aline Gleeson to Duncan McGibbon 25

13TH ST, n s, east 33.4 ft of Lot 1,034, map village of Wakefield, 33.4x114; William Garrett to Charles T. Toppin 4,000

16TH ST, 209 West, 17x65; James Gregg to Catharine Gregg 1

31ST ST, 223 and 225 East, 33x98.9; George M. Van Buskirk, executor, to Leopold Kaufmann 18,750

31ST ST, 223 and 225 East, 33x98.9; Annie Svan Buskirk and others, heirs of Hannah M. Van Reed, to Leopold Kaufmann. 1

31ST ST, w s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; May M. Govin and another to T. J. Duffy 100

31ST ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; Rosa Govin to May M. Govin 100

33D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x99.9; John R. Ferrier to Ormond G. Gould and others 40,000

39TH ST, 18 West, 22x98.9; Sophia E. Beach and another to John S. Weatherley 1

52D ST, 43 West; Cyrus C. Miller, receiver, to Eugene Bissell 235

52D ST, 43 West; Eugene Bissell to Leroy M. Yale and others 1

65TH ST, 15 East, 31x100.5; Joan B. Simonds and another to Sophia E. C. Brown 1

65TH ST, 15 East, 31x100.5; Joan B. Simonds and others, executors, to Sophia E. C. Brown 106,000

71ST ST, 107 West, 16x74.2; John J. Feely to Elizabeth Feely 1

95TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.8; Robert A. Pinkerton to William A. Pinkerton, by part 1

96TH ST, 138 West, 31x100.8; Henry N. Dix and others to William A. Dix 4,000

103D ST, 10 to 14 East, 75x100.11; Leon Cohen to Phebe P. Lahrens 10

106TH ST, 165, n s, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Fannie Wolf to Morris Izen. 1

109TH ST, s e corner of 4th Av, 19x74; Louis Seiferd and another to Thomas Graham 1

112TH ST, 232 West, 17x100.11; Samuel and Morris Vollman to Sarah Hertz 1

120TH ST, 53 East, 16.6x100.11; Lansing W. Walsh, referee, to Allan M. Lane and others 12,200

122D ST, s s, 130.11 ft w of 1st Av, runs s w —x s 64.3x w 100x n 71.3x n w —x e 169 to beginning; 1st av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 122d St, 83.3x100.10x71.4, gore; 118th St, s s, 277.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.6x100.10; Morse Av, now 3d Av, e s, 80 ft n of Grove St, 35x85; John A. Hutchinson and others to Matilda Hutchinson.. Gift

122D ST, 147 and 149 East, 50x98.9; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenweiser 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; John R. Falk to Anna M. Somerville 1

139TH ST, n s, 101.7 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Mary A. McNamee to Frederic Tetreau 100

Recorded Leases.

BLOOMFIELD, Benjamin F., as attorney to James Morrison, Jr.; 27th St, 250 and 252 West, 5 years 3,500

BUCKLEY, Daniel, to Daniel O'Neill; Columbus Av, 900 and 902, n w corner of 104th St, 10 years..... $5,100, 5,400

GALLATIN, Almy G., to Simeon Ford and Samuel T. Shaw; 42d St, s s, 130 ft e of Park Av, 100.— to 41st St, 20 years, per year..... 10,000

GOLDBERG, Manuel, and another to Max Kaufman; Hester St, 127 to 131, 5 years. 6,000

GREENE, George A., to Martin Heeseman; 8th Av, 2,924, e s, 5 years, re-recorded ..... $1,200 to 1,440

HUBER, Adelbert, to Mrs. Dina Otto; 8th Av, 758, 5 years 1,200

MALONEY, Mary, to Martin Heeseman; 8th Av, 2,924, e s, 6 years.....$1,500 to 1,800

MANNING, Henrietta, to Edward S. Flanigan; 129th St, 154 and 156 East, 4 years 2,000

McCOY, Mary A., to Mariantonio Grosso; Mulberry St, 140, 5 years.....$2,000, 2,100

MENDELOWITZ, Minnie, to Jacob Black; Ludlow St, 175, 2 years 2,025

VETTER, Robert, to Norbert Landau; 4th St, 101 East, 2 years, 4½ months.... 240

WALLACH, Rosa, to Esther Schnler; Avenue D, 8 and 10, 10½ years..... 4,100

WILLIAMS, John T., to Eagle Pencil Company; Broadway, 377 and 379, 5 years 7,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Antonette, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Pleasant Av, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 3 months 700

BAKER, Henry M., and wife and Mary B. Delafield to the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 28 West 11th St, 3 years..... 8,000

BOPP, Harrison, to Sidney H. Stuart; 183d St, n s, 225 ft w of Webster Av; also Ford St, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year 2,000

BRASSEL, Mary L., and Annie A. Carroll to Sarah J. Bensel; 79 Madison St, 3 years 1,500

BROWN, William J., to George W. Dibble and another, trustees; 8th Av, w s, 25.3 ft n of 112th St, 5 years..... 25,000

BROWN, William J., to George W. Dibble and another, trustees; 8th Av, w s, 50.9 ft n of 112th St, 5 years..... 25,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; Elm St, widened, n e corner of Howard St, demand 1,000

CLARKE, Mabel, to Lewis Goldsmith, trustee; 137 West 43d St, 2 years..... 5,000

CRAMER, Samuel A., to the Greenwich Cemetery; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 384.9 ft s of 133d St, 99 years..... 21,000

CRAMER, Samuel A., Ella W. Mills and another, executors, &c.; 426 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 22,000

CRAMER, Samuel A., to Joseph Bauer; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 384.9 ft s of 133d St, demand 1,200

CURTISS, Julia and Rollin A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 150th St, n w corner of 7th Av, extends to 151st St, and Macomb's Dam Road, 1 year 25,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to James Flynn; Hughes Av w s, 146.4 ft s of Oak Tree Place, ½ year..... 2,500

ERTZ, Catharine, to the Irving Savings Institution; 68 Greenwich St, 1 year.... 3,000

FARLEY, Thomas, and Edward G. Williams to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Prospect Av, s w corner of Ritter Place, 3 years 6,500

FEEHAN, Mary and John, to Robert Murray, trustee; 5 East 105th St, 5 years 10,000

FEEHAN, John, to Robert Murray, trustee; Eagle Av, e s, 345.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years..... 10,000

GROTH, Max B. and Gustav Grosse; 8th H. Oeters and another; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

HECHT, Jacob, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 106 Attorney St, 5 years 16,000

HERRLICH, Jacob, and Louis Becker, executors, &c., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th St, s s, 425 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Anna Fahrenholz; 54th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 5,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Anna Fahrenholz; 54th St, n s, 133.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 5,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, installments..... 2,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 1 year..... 1,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Henry De F. Weekes; Market St, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 5 years..... 1,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, 1 year..... 1,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Henry De F. Weekes; Market St, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, 5 years..... 30,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, installments..... 2,500

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; Market St, w s, 106.6 ft s of Hamilton St, 1 year..... 1,500

IZEN, Morris, to Fannie Wolf; 165 East 106th St, 1 year 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 223 and 225 East 31st St, demand 15,000

LECKLER, Peter, to Mary E. Van Zandt; Anthony Av, w s, 240 ft s of Garfield St, 3 years 1,600

LECKLER, Peter, to Mary D. Van Zandt; Anthony Av, w s, 200 ft n of Minerva Place, 3 years 1,000

LEO, Leopold, to Henrietta Kranskopf, executrix; 250 West 182d St, 3 years.... 2,700

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Union Dime Savings Institution; 996 8th Av, 5 years 35,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J. to Grosvenor S. Hubbard and Charles F. Miller; 362 West 57th St, 1 year..... 15,850

McNAMEE, Mary A., to Frederic Tetreau; 837 East 139th St, secures fee for building violations, &c. .....

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Henry B. Clark; 176th St, proposed, s e corner of Walton Av, proposed, 3 years 2,250

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Harriet E. Ellison; 176th St, proposed, s s, 30.7 ft e of Walton Av, 3 years 2,250

O'NEILL, Daniel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 900 and 902 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand 5,000

REEVES, Hilde B., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, s w corner of 156th St, 200x99.2, demand..... 10,000

SCHAFER, Mary, to Jerome and Philip Jung; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of Rose St, 1 year 3,500

SHEA, John, to Mary A., to Isaac K. Selig; 1,710 Second Av, 3 years..... 2,000

SHEA, John, to Sigmund Cohn; 244 East 117th St, 2 years 1,000

SIMON, Joseph X. and Celestine, to Harlem Savings Bank; 2,421 2d Av, 1 year.. 12,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Joseph H. Mahan, executor and trustee; Washington Av, widened, w s, 14.7 ft s of 177th St, 2 months..... 11,500

STANWOOD, Amelia F., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 308 West 78th St, 3 years..... 10,000

STEIN, Carl, to George Dettner; 163d St, s s, 141 ft e of Tinton Av, 1 year..... 4,000

TAILER, Edward N., Jr. to Robert W. Tailer trustee, &c.; Reade St, s e corner of Church 28,000

TAYLOR, William J., to Julia A. Donohue; 1st Av, s e corner of 93d St, 3 years 25,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to John Hall; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,400

WEATHERLEY, John S., to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees, &c.; 18 West 39th St, 3 years..... 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to Thodore S. Baron.... Nom.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... $25,118

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee 11,014

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 1,510

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman 2,213

BARON, Theodore S., to Babette Kaufman and another, executors..... 10,000

DICK, Rose L., to Mary Plunkett..... 1,500

DICKERSON, Thomas S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company of New York ..... Nom.

FORD, H. Ward, to the City Mortgage Company 100

KAHN, Henrietta, to Rosie Korn..... 7,000

KAHN, Henrietta, to Rosie Korn..... 7,000

KOHNSTAMM, David, and another, executors, &c., to David Kohnstamm..... Nom.

KOHNSTAMM, David, to Solomon Wallenstein 1,250

NELSON, Augusta, to William J. Yates.. Nom.

PASSMAN, Nathan, to Max Salmonowitsch ..... Nom.

PINKNEY, Mary G., to Edmund Coffin.. 27,000

SMITH, Daniel C., to Charles M. Whitney, Jr. ..... Nom.

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

WELLHOUSE, Henry, to Marx Ottinger and another, trustees, &c..... 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 59 to 63; Olansky & Parkin against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 135

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75.5 x100; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Theresa Rheinhardt, owner and contractor 1,900

DAWSON ST, 973 to 981; Anna Meden against Holmes & Smith, owners and contractors 179

GERARD ST, 695; Lucia Sess against Michael Murphy, owner; James McWalters, contractor..... 241

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100 x100; John J. Toohey against Burton H. Smith, owner and contractor..... 507

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100 x100; Joseph Poldcw against Burton H. Smith, owner; John J. Toohey, contractor

MANGIN ST, 22 and 24; Charles Kirchner, Jr., and others against Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, owners; Louis Kirchner and Jacob Zimmerman, contractors; (5 liens)..... 143

RIVINGTON ST, 335 and 335; Frank S. Grob against Isaac Spector, owner and contractor..... 394

VARICK PLACE, 16, and 90 Macdougal St; E. Pozzo & Son against Christopher Scrimalgio, lessee and contractor..... 234

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor 526

3D AV, 2,596 and 2,598; Albert Blechner against Thomas J. Mullen, owner; Theodore Jacobson, contractor 156

6TH ST, 38 and 40 East; John McGrath against John J. Houlahan, owner; Max Hart, contractor 475

8TH ST, 364 East; John Harmatta and others against Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, owners; Louis Kirchner and Lawrence McCabe Company, contractors; (4 liens) 59

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Olansky & Parkin against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor 205

20TH ST, 220 West; Bell Brothers against Adolph Nethe, owner; Louis Kohn and Joseph Leavy, contractors 130

100TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 45x100.11; Olansky & Parkin against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor. 218

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 50x75; Thulin Brothers against James Love, owner; T. K. More, contractor 45

120TH ST, 137 West; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against John H. McCarthy, owner and contractor 93

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lewis St, 20x irregular; Albina Reich against Marcus Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. B. Blumenthal.

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 77.4ft n of 176th St, 44.6 x99.11x42.11x99.11; Sarah T. Weber against Minnie T. Wilt and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wager & Ackley.

LOTS 1 to 79, 81 to 105, and 125 to 137, on the revised map of the Givan Homestead, Westchester; Samuel D. Collins against Harmon A. Perkins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

4TH AV, 65 to 69; Charles M. Whitney, Jr., against George E. Graff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

6TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 46.8x85; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Union Trust Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien, &c.;) attorneys, Easton & Hoyt.

47TH ST, 57 East; Babette Kaufmann and another, executors, &c., against Jacob Sommer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

31ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9; Rose C. Newman against Annie T. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. K. Doherty.

56TH ST, s s, 120.10 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; also, 168 to 172 East 116th St; Veronicka Elton against Robert A. Henck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Coles.

89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Samuel Greenbaum against Samuel Johnpole and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70.11; Preston Stevenson against Thomas K. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Stevenson.

123D ST, 429 East; Kate Rosenberg against Helene Grabau and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. D. Newman.

132D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x99.11; Harold Brown against Charles E. Van Tassel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

165TH ST, 693 to 697 East; Lena Kempter against Charles Eisele and others, (partition;) attorneys, Furlong & O'Connell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIA A. PITHMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the stock of Julia A. Pithman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 72 Wall Street, for $530.

ARMSTRONG & BOLTON COMPANY.—Schedules of the Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractors for steam-heating and hot-water apparatus at 62 Grand Street, show liabilities $38,576, nominal assets $26,716, and actual assets $8,658.

FRANK N. GILL.—Frank N. Gill, builder, who erected the large office building, 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, confessed seven judgments yesterday aggregating $51,770, in favor of the following creditors: Severing & Garrigues $13,367, for ironwork; Charles A. Cowen, $13,006, for plastering and concrete; Empire City Marble Company, $8,017, for marble work; Batavia and New York Wood Working Company, $7,212, for interior trim; Baker, Smith & Co., $5,210, for boilers, &c.; Zindars & Hunt, $3,811, for electrical work; Joseph Smith & Co., $1,147, for stone carving. Mr. Gill started to erect the building in April, 1897, but work was considerably delayed before it was completed. On the 22d inst., Frederick Southack was appointed receiver of the rents of the building in a suit to foreclose a second mortgage of $233,000. The first mortgage is $600,000, and there was a creditors' mortgage to secure claims of about $75,000. Deputy Sheriff Radley received executions yesterday on each of the confessed judgments. Mr. Gill has been in the building line for many years, was a partner in the firm of R. Gill & Sons from 1888 to May 1, 1897, and alone since the latter date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

H. L. HISCHER.—Henry L. Hischer, salesman, residing at 686 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,005 and no assets.

MORRIS EHRLICH.—Morris Ehrlich, dealer in candies, of 153 Ludlow Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,231 and no assets. He made an assignment on Jan. 21, 1896.

MARTIN STARK.—Martin Stark, residing at 161 East Fifty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,381 and no assets. He was a clothing manufacturer at 127 and 129 Bleecker Street in 1894.

M. M. MERCHANT.—Mamie M. Merchant, residing at 44 East Fifty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,923 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally at Atlanta, Ga., for millinery goods.

SINDEL WEINGARTEN & SON.—Sindel and Maurice Weingarten, residing at 229 Broome Street, who composed the firm of Sindel Weingarten & Son, formerly in business at Westfield, N. J., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,972 and no assets.

J. V. SCHAEFER COMPANY.—Thomas M. Taft has been appointed receiver for the assets of the John V. Schaefer Company, manufacturers of cabinet work at 157 East Eighty-eighth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 24th inst., by Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

HARRY REIBSTEIN.—Harry Reibstein of 136 East Broadway, a cutter, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, to get rid of a judgment for $466 obtained against him in Kings County on the 12th inst. by Martha Helfenberg for breach of promise of marriage. The judgment is the only liability put in the schedules and he has no assets.

L. J. GUIBERT.—Lizzie J. Guibert, residing at 541 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,711 and nominal assets consisting of 100 shares of Continental Tobacco stock held as security for a debt of $2,674. The other liabilities are for dry goods, furniture, borrowed money, and legal services.

JOSEPH W. S

...AL WORLD

...R STAPLES.

...76¾
...40¾
...29¼
...$4.05
...08
...08⅛
...06¾
...10.75
...6.10
...23.00
...12.50
...21.75
...05⅛
...10.75
...06¾
...6.10
...40
...5.20
...12.50
...21.75
...05⅛
...10.75
...06¾
...6.10

...Northern, No. 1 foundry ...23.00

...OO, Jan. 30.—No. 2 red wheat, 69@70c; ... 31¼@31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@ ... 2 oats, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 ... 2; No. 2 rye, 53@53½c; No. 2 barley, ... No. 1 flaxseed, and Northwestern, ... timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per ... $10.50@10.60; lard, per 100 lb., $5.65@ ... short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.50@5.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear ... (boxed,) $5.77½@5.82½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut-loaves, $4.65; granulated, $5.40.

COTTON.—There was a much broader market and speculative interest showing marked ... 5@10 points, and showed considerable ... and decided stability throughout the ... except for a few intervals of partial ... under selling to secure profits. Early ... accounts from Liverpool were disappointing, ... these were ignored, as were also the ... movement of cotton at leading Southern ... and the fact that foreign buying orders ... numerous. Later, however, cable ac... improved, and active and almost general ... set in. Reports from spinning centres ... favorable, as were also those from the ... goods market. Private cables were also encouraging as to the outlook for foreign consumption, all of which stimulated speculation ... investment demand, while leading to active covering by local shorts, who were particularly impressed by the renewed bullish tendency of the English cotton market. The market here ... finally very steady at a net advance of ... points. Sales were 500 sales. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was ... officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7½c; Savannah, 7⅝c; Charleston, 7¾c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 7¾c; Baltimore, 8c; Memphis, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.62	7.72	7.62	7.69@7.71
February	7.62	7.68	7.61	7.67@7.69
March	7.59	7.67	7.59	7.65@7.66
April	7.61	7.66	7.61	7.64@7.65
May	7.58	7.65	7.58	7.64@7.65
June	7.60	7.64	7.60	7.64@7.65
July	7.61	7.67	7.61	7.66@7.67
August	7.59	7.64	7.59	7.62@7.63
September	7.20	7.14	7.20	7.06@7.21
October	6.94	7.03	6.94	7.02@7.03
November	6.98	7.00	6.93	7.00@7.01
December	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00@7.01

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, nothing; imports, 4 19-32d; futures opened irregular, 2@3-64d lower on near, partially 1-64d lower on late months; closed firm, 1 lower to 2 points higher; January, 4.34b; February, 4.31b; February-March, 4.28b; March-April, 4.29b; April-May, 4.29b; May-June, 4.30b; June-July, 4.30b; July-August, 4.15½b; August-September, 4.10b; September-October, 3.62s; October-November, 3.55s; November-December, 3.51½b. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, orders at low prices.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The wool market here was more active this week. Territory wools headed the list, with fine medium and fine scoured selling at 65c, while choice staple called for 70c. Fleece wools were in slow demand, and prices largely nominal. Some Australian wools were sold, but at prices nominal. The following are quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 33@34c; XX and XX and above, 35@36c; delaine, 38@40c; No. 1 combing, 38@39c; No. 2 combing, 36@37c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 27@28c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 35@36c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 34@35c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 35@36c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 34@35c; X New York, New Haven, and Vermont, 26@27c; No. 1 New York, New Haven, and Vermont, 32@33c; delaine, Michigan, 34@35c. Unwashed Medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana, ¼-blood, combing, 27@29c; ¼-blood, 29@30c; Missouri, ¼-blood, combing, 27c; ¾-blood, 27c; braid combing, 23@24c. Territory Wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 22@24c; scoured, 62@65c; staple, 68@70c; Utah, Wyoming, fine, medium and fine, 20@22c; scoured, 60@63c; staple, 63@66c; Idaho, fine, medium and fine, 18@21c; scoured, 60@63c; medium, 20@23c; scoured, 52@54c. Australian, Scoured Basis—Spot prices: Combing, superfine, 68@70c; good, 86@87c; average, 85c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	75⅞	75 7-16	74¼	74¼
July	75 9-16	75 9-16	74¼	74¼
Corn—				
May	39	39	38⅞	38⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	68¾	69	67⅞	67⅞
July	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
Corn—				
May	33	33	32¾	32¾
July	33 9-16	33¾	33½	33½
Oats—				
May	23 5-16	23 7-16	23¼	23¼
July	22¼	22¼	22 3-16	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull movement in wheat received a very sharp check yesterday. Weakness, amounting in the afternoon to demoralization, was the feature of the day as ... of heavy liquidation by purchasers of ... few days. At the bottom of the reverse ... satisfactory cable advices in the morning ... both Liverpool and Paris. Many traders ... local market had adjusted their accounts ... the assumption that foreign markets would ... quickly responsive to Monday's strength on ... side. It was this class of operators that ... the offerings throughout forenoon hours ... paved the way for the general unloading ... Liverpool's reply to our firmness was an ... of ¼@1½d at the best point of the ses... this being followed by reactions which left ... final market only ¼@⅝d net higher. But the most important change was at Paris, where last ... showed 35 points decline on wheat and ... points drop on flour. Antwerp was firm ... up and spot wheat at Liverpool ½d higher. When to these bearish cables was added foreign ... in the early hours the weakening effect was complete and bulls made but few efforts to ... prices during the day. For a short time at ... o'clock the market was somewhat steady on a ... of 2,938,000 bushels in world's stocks, ... according to Bradstreet's. These figures represented about a million bushels more than had been expected. A little selling for local account, however, disclosed the fundamental disadvantage of support. The two items of most bullish importance were Northwest receipts of only 212 cars, against 450 cars last year, and the development of another cold wave in the Northwest to move down over the unprotected Winter wheat belt. Neither of these factors, however, proved of more than passing aids to the market, as speculative attention seemed entirely occupied with the bearishness of foreign news.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, January, 65c; May, 65¼c; July, 66⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 68@68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c. Rye—No. 1, 55¼c. Barley—No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 37@43c.

DULUTH, Jan. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 68¼c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 40c for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29¼c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31¼@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 29¢30½c; track, white, 31¢35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55c; cost, insurance, and freight, New York, for lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¾@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.85; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$2. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17@$17.25, sacks, to arrive, $200 lb; $17@$17.25, coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50; latter white; middlings, $19@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.75; oil meal, $28.50@$29.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Flour—Fine patents, $3.50@$3.60. Bran—In bulk, $11.25@$11.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $20.50@$22; beef hams, $21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9½c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¾@7c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¾@7c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; Western greens, 9¼@9¾c; city greens, 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.10; city lard, $5.75; refined lard, South America, $6.00; Continent, $6.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.90; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 46s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 33s 6d; American refined, in pails, 32s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 28 to 32 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 34 lbs, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 38 lbs, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s 6d. Shoulders—square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s 6d. Butter—Finest and fine United States nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 57s; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 28s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, February-March, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d. Linseed oil, 24s. Petroleum, refined, 7½d.

COFFEE.—Prices for Brazil coffee futures were generally 5@15 points higher on the opening call, which developed considerable activity, ... cable accounts being favorable and ... buying orders more or less numerous. ... during became fairly active. The upward course of the market was, however, arrested ... selling to secure profits. At the best point the ... showed an advance of 10@20 points on ... closing figures. Foreign buying was ... less a feature throughout the session. ... except for realizing purposes were ... The market closed easy, with prices 10 ... to 5 points lower. Total sales were ... The present stock of coffee in the ...

United States, other than Brazilian, is 248,557 bags, against 260,836 bags last week. The former amount includes 235,320 bags in New York.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	...	...	...	6.65@6.70
March	6.75	6.85	6.70	6.85@6.70
April	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.70@6.80
May	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.80@6.85
June	...	...	...	6.85@6.95
July	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
August	...	...	...	6.95@7.05
September	7.10	7.15	7.05	7.00@7.05
October	7.20	7.20	7.10	7.00@7.10
November	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10
December	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.15@7.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$200; receipts, 7,000 bags, two days; stock, 514,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼@⅜ pfennig higher; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Market opened steady, ¼f higher to ¼f lower; at 12 M., ¼f higher; at 3 P. M., ⅛@⅜f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 26,000 bags. January, 42.75; February, 43; March, 43.25; April, 43.75; May, 43.75; June, 44; July, 44.25; August, 44.75; September, 45c; October, 45.25; November, 45.50; December, 45.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$075; exchange, 7⅝d; receipts, 17,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 158,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron; warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $28.25; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.45.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 31¼@32c; prime Summer yellow, 35c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 56@57c; American, boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, raw, 68c; lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.80@$3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 54@54½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 51½@52c; resin, $1.25; crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 52½c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Turpentine, 51c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES — No trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$9; barnyard calves, nominal; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$5.70; lambs, $7.35@$7.65. HOGS—$5@$5.25; pigs, $5.15@$5.25.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel B. Ives, executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
je3-1aw6wW&f14

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,093.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW BITTNER and FREDERICK J. BITTNER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Andrew Bittner and Frederick J. Bittner of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Andrew Bittner and Frederick J. Bittner were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. HOLBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Holbert of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John H. Holbert was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1900.

NO. 1,912.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—KARMELL BROOKS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Karmell Brooks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS C. KING, individually and as a member of the firm of L. C. King & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 1,882.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis C. King, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated January 25th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 30th, 1900.

NO. 741.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM G. ROMAINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Romaine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 30th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WIENER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,101.

To the creditors of Jacob Wiener of the City of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Wiener was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 30th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
o14-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 98 Nassau Street, New York City.
j24-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Beaner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 3th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway. Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&F

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&F

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 30th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEWIS C. KING, individually and as a member of the firm of L. C. King & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 1,882.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis C. King, bankrupt, has filed his petition dated January 25th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 30th, 1900.

NO. 741.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM G. ROMAINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Romaine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 30th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WIENER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,101.

To the creditors of Jacob Wiener of the City of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Wiener was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 30th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
o14-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 98 Nassau Street, New York City.
j24-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Luydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LUYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. B. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS,

NINTH DISTRICT FACTIONS

Anti-Sheehan Men Decide to Contest in the Primaries.

Goodwin Followers and Those of the Leader Indulge in Recriminations —Meeting of Seymour Club.

The factional troubles in the Tammany organization in the Ninth Assembly District, which were especially notable in the ante-election campaign last Fall, threaten to break forth again before the primaries next month. At a meeting of the Horatio Seymour Club, the anti-Sheehan organization of the district, held last week, it was decided to make a contest for supremacy at the polls in March and to try to name candidates for the Congress District Convention, to be held to select delegates to the National Convention, and thus to make a fight for the control of the State Convention delegates at the Fall primaries.

At the primaries held in October last, the Sheehan faction was victorious by about 300 plurality. When election day came around, the Democratic ticket, which was nominated by the Sheehan men, received a far smaller plurality than was usual in the district, and the Goodwin partisans then claimed that the diminution in the Democratic vote was due to the lack of interest in the local nominees, and to the prevalent apathy toward the party's nominees.

In spite of that Mr. Goodwin's friends asserted that they had supported the ticket, and the onus for the depletion of the majority was placed upon the Sheehan men.

Since that time, however, the partisans of Mr. Goodwin have claimed that the Sheehan men "cut" the ticket in order to cast the burden of proof upon them, and that they were practically unanimous in favor of the party nominees. On the other hand, Mr. Sheehan's friends have stated that the small majority accorded to the Democratic candidates was due to the Goodwin men's opposition, that hundreds of Democrats had cut the ticket, and that the apathy noticeable was due to the refusal of the Goodwin people to accept the nominees selected at the party primaries.

Mr. Sheehan, while declining personally to discuss the matter, intimated that "orders had been given" to make another attack on him at the Spring primaries, and that the machinery of the City Government had been loaned to his adversaries. He was unwilling to discuss the probable result of such an attack, but he felt that the men who had supported him last Fall would not in any emergency desert him.

Mr. Goodwin, when asked about the coming conflict, said that the matter had received the careful attention of himself and his friends, and had been decided upon only after a long debate as to its expediency. "The result of the late primaries," said Mr. Goodwin, "left a great deal to be desired in the way of bringing out the Democratic vote. Mr. Sheehan, in his opposition to the expressed will of the organization, persisted in the value of his personal influence with the assistance of a large amount of money. When the Democrats of New York realize that their vote in that district fell off by over a thousand on election day they will perceive that Mr. Sheehan is not the person that he once was to draw out the voting strength of the district. We do not claim anything beyond the fact that those of the Democrats who favor the policy of the Executive Committee are desirous of a change in the leadership, and that such a change is absolutely necessary at the inception of a National campaign.

"Mr. Sheehan, in an off year, was unable to draw the normal strength of the district, there appears to be no reason why a change in the leadership should not come at this time. A change would have been effected last Fall but for the expenditure of large sums of money by our opponents, and we hold that Tammany men cannot always be influenced by this consideration.

"At any rate, we are willing to try to make the change, and we hope to bring it about by showing the difference between moral pressure and that of money. If the coming fight does not result in our favor, we shall make another next Fall; and under any circumstances we are anxious to show to the people of the district the difference between loyalty to the organization and desire to maintain personal supremacy."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE FUND.

Test Case Action Begun Against Amendment to Gratuity System —Injunction Granted.

There is a ferment of excitement among the older members of the Produce Exchange who are subscribers to the Gratuity Fund over an amendment that was recently adopted greatly curtailing the income of the fund, and a suit was yesterday begun in the Supreme Court to nullify the amendment.

The suit is in the nature of a test case, brought by Consider Parish, one of the original subscribers to the fund, and his wife and daughter, who are his beneficiaries, are male parties to the suit. Mr. Parish's lawyers are Charles H. Brush and John J. Crawford o. 30 Broad Street.

Mr. Crawford said last evening that out of the 3,000 members some 1,100 are subscribers to the Gratuity Fund. These are dissatisfied with the amendment, and they selected Mr. Parish to bring the suit. The Gratuity Fund, he said, is a species of mutual insurance.

Mr. Crawford continued: "On Jan. 22, at a meeting of the Produce Exchange, it was voted to change the by-laws under which this plan for providing for the families of deceased members was regulated, and many of the older members who have been paying assessments for several years, are greatly much opposed to the amendment, because it will reduce the amount which their beneficiaries would receive, and also because they think it would increase their own liabilities.

"The amendment also provides that the surplus fund of the Exchange, that heretofore has been passed in to the Gratuity Fund, shall not hereafter be used for that purpose. The General Fund now amounts to about $750,000, which is held as a reserve and any surplus above that amount was used to pay the death claims. But when that was not enough—as was usually the case—the remainder was raised by an assessment of $3 on each membership. The maximum amount which beneficiaries of a member can receive is $9,834, the amount being regulated by the number of years which the member has been a subscriber to the gratuity system. Mr. Parish has already paid $2,700 to the fund.

"The amendment directs the Trustees to distribute the Gratuity Fund among the members of the Exchange, and limits the number of assessments upon members in any one year to $50, and reduces the maximum gratuity which the beneficiaries will receive.

"We entered the suit to-day in the Supreme Court, and the contention of the plaintiff and the other dissenting members is that the amendment interferes with their vested rights in the Gratuity Fund, and is therefore null and void. Justice Fitzgerald to-day issued a temporary injunction to restrain the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund from making any distribution thereof until the question can be decided. The matter will come up for argument on Friday, in Supreme Court, Part I."

F. V. ALEXANDRE MARRIED.

Miss Bussell Became His Wife in Baltimore, December, 1898.

The marriage of Francis V. Alexandre of this city to Miss Sedonya B. Bussell was announced yesterday as having taken place in Baltimore Dec. 22, 1898.

The announcement created a great deal of surprise in yachting and club circles here, where Mr. Alexandre is well known. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Larchmont, and Turf and Field Clubs. He is a graduate of Harvard of the Class of '99 and has always been prominent in the field of gentlemen's sports. He is the owner of the yacht Pawnee and owns many valuable horses.

His marriage was unknown to many if not to all of his friends. At the New York Athletic Club it was said last night that Mr. Alexandre had not visited the club in some months, and no one there knew of his marriage.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes hot-breads WHOLESOME. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength.

Cheap, alum baking powders will raise the biscuit, but to eat the biscuit is at the expense of health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

SERVICE OF PROCESS UPON THE DEAF-MUTE WAS VALID.—Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday refused the application of Henry Jansen Haight, the deaf-mute, whose marital troubles recently occupied the attention of the courts for several weeks, to set aside the service of a summons upon him on Nov. 13 in a suit by Horace M. Cake. The ground of the application was that Mr. Haight was then within the State for the sole purpose of attending the trial of the action then pending here between himself and his wife, and that he was therefore privileged from service of process. Mr. Haight's claim was that he had been living in New Jersey since 1898. Last July, however, he had secured a change of venue in the action brought by his wife for separation, from Orange County to New York on the ground that his wife's residence followed his, which was in this county. It appeared that he was staying in New Jersey for the sole purpose of avoiding creditors, and that the process was served on him at the Everett House in the evening. Justice Beekman holds that Mr. Haight, by not promptly returning to New Jersey, had lost the protection of the rule he invoked, at the time the service was made upon him, and that, considering the purpose of his actual residence in New Jersey, he was not entitled to more than the rule in any case imperatively required. To give it the least expansion in his favor would be a mockery of justice.

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FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE FOR BENEFIT OF THIRD PARTY.—John Fitzgerald, who resided in Syracuse, N. Y., had been for some time before his death, in 1882, hopelessly insolvent. In 1885 John W. Truesdell, as his administrator, brought an action to recover $1,000, claimed to have been fraudulently transferred by the intestate to Kate Fitzgerald to defraud his creditors, and by her transferred with like intent to William J. Bourke, a Catholic priest. Father Bourke died in 1887, and Hannie L. Bourke, as executrix, was substituted as defendant. The action was instituted under the law of 1858, authorizing an administrator of an insolvent estate to treat as void all transfers made by the intestate in fraud of the rights of creditors, and to maintain actions for the recovery of the property so transferred. The money had been given to Father Bourke for the benefit of the Church of St. John the Baptist, or the Sacred Heart School. A judgment on a verdict directed for the plaintiff, in 1893, was reversed, on the ground that there was a question of fact for a jury. A judgment for the plaintiff on a verdict for $1,000 on the second trial in 1894, though affirmed by the General Term, was reversed by the Court of Appeals in 1895, because it did not appear that at the time of the demand made upon Father Bourke for the money he was informed of the fact upon which the claim was based, and that the demand was insufficient to charge him with notice. On the third trial, in 1896, the complaint was dismissed. The Fourth Appellate Division reversed that judgment, holding that in case Father Bourke, when the action was begun, had not paid the money once fo the church or school, or in case he had paid it with knowledge or notice of Fitzgerald's insolvency, the plaintiff was entitled to judgment; and that in order to establish the fraudulent character of the transfer it was not necessary to show that the transferee had knowledge or notice of the insolvency. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed that judgment, and ordered judgment absolute for the plaintiff on defendant's stipulation. Chief Judge Parker and Judge O'Brien dissented.

***

THE STATUTE AGAINST PERPETUITIES.—Albert P. Sturtevant, who resided in Connecticut, and died there in 1893, owned a large amount of property in that State as well as considerable real estate in this city, including a half interest in the Sturtevant House. By his will he bequeathed about $50,000 to various legatees, and to his wife, Eliza, and directed his executors and trustees to pay out of his estate annuities, including $5,000 to his wife, and by its tenth clause he gave his executors and trustees, "always subject to the foregoing gifts," his residuary estate, real and personal, in trust to invest the personalty and divide its income between four persons; to let his real estate, and, after paying expenses and charges, to pay over the net rents to the same persons. At the death of each of these persons the executors were to pay over absolutely to a person named in the will that proportion of the body of the fund of which the deceased beneficiary received the income. Adeline S. Matthews, one of the legatees, brought an action in this city, by Benjamin Yates, her counsel, against E. D. Studley and others, for a construction of the will, and the decision being against her contention, and in favor of the executors, represented by Bronson Winthrop, appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The decision of that tribunal, in May, 1897, affirming the judgment below, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice Rumsey, below. The Court holds, unanimously, that the trust thus created did not improperly suspend the power of alienation for more than two lives in being at the death of the testator; as it created four separate and independent trusts, each of which was determined by the death of the particular beneficiary of that trust. The Court holds to be untenable the claim of the appellants that the trust was created for the payment of the annuities, and that consequently the power of alienation was necessarily suspended during the lives of all the annuitants, as well as during those of the other beneficiaries, and, therefore, longer than was permissible by statute. A trust, it was held, would never be implied where it would render a will illegal, nor would a trust be extended to other provisions in a will, where the effect would be to invalidate it. It was to be inferred from the wording of the will, the Court said, that the trustees took under the tenth clause only the portion which was left after provision was made for payment of the annuities out of the estate, and not out of the income of the estate.

It has nearly a seventy year record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MISSING WRAP AND TAXATION.

Policeman and a Sensation Distract Economic Discussion of Women Parliamentarians.

When the lady parliamentarians who compose the New York Society for Political Study yesterday afternoon reached the outer door of the Tuxedo, the building in which all their meetings are held, there was a sudden pause, which for a time threatened to block the hallway, for there in the doorway stood, of all people in the world, a policeman.

He was just an ordinary big bluecoat, with the usual brass buttons and protecting air, but his appearance at that moment seemed to the parliamentary ladies portentous, and each one hesitated as she came in sight of him, not sure but that she might be the victim of some terrible misapprehension.

There has been a very big misunderstanding in the club, and yesterday for the first time it was voiced. There is some member of the club or some friend of a member of the club who has taken something that doesn't belong to her, and until the guilty one is found all the innocent members are looking askance at every policeman they chance to meet.

It was the meeting before last when there was an alarm of fire, and with one exception every woman present lost her head. The exceptional woman, whom every one would now like to know, rushed to the maid in charge of the wraps, called excitedly, "Give me my coat; my carriage is waiting," grabbed a wrap, and departed. Now a detective is to be put on the track of that woman and wrap, for they didn't belong together. The wrap is to be brought back and the woman to justice.

The woman who made this unfortunate blunder, which the society now calls by another name, left a wrap in place of the one she took, but the strange part of it is that no one seems to know just what kind of a garment was taken or what was left. The whole thing is so interesting that every one talks at once, and while the woman who had to take the wrap left by the absconder is known, she is credited with enough different cloaks and capes to dress a whole club of women.

"You see," said one of the lady parliamentarians yesterday, "poor, dear Mrs. Lostherwrap doesn't mind the worth of the garment so much, for she says this long velvet wrap is worth twice is much as her wretched little wornout sealskin, but she had had so many good times in that little old coat that she hates to lose it, on account of the associations."

"Yes," said still another parliamentarian to a third, "it was such a shabby trick to take Mrs. Lostherwrap's beautiful long cape and leave that shabby little thread-bare thing in its place. If she had taken pneumonia, poor thing, it would have been a clear case of manslaughter."

The maid who had charge of the wraps on the eventful occasion is the authority on the matter, but she has merely a remembrance of the woman's words, and is pretty certain that the cape or coat, elegant or shabby, which was taken was wrapped around some other things, which were left behind. And now there is to be a detective.

The discussion of the "robbery," which the event is called in plain speech, was only an exciting annex to the regular business of the afternoon, which consisted of a paper on "Taxation, Direct and Indirect," by Dr. Mary D. Hussey. No one knows who the policeman was who was stationed at the door.

PULLMAN COMPANY MUST PAY.

Damages Awarded to Col. King for Ejection from Its Cars.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has just paid to Col. Albert H. King of Brooklyn $2,000 on a judgment obtained in the United States District Court for being unceremoniously hustled out of one of its cars between Washington and New York. The case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision of the lower court.

According to the evidence introduced by the plaintiff, Col. King, had traveled to San Francisco on what is known as a strip ticket, and on his way back stepped into the office of the Pullman Palace Car Company in New Orleans and purchased a sleeping berth through to New York, after exhibiting his strip ticket, with the coupons attached, over the connecting lines, the last coupon being from Washington to New York over the Baltimore and Ohio lines. The agent, after examining the ticket, sold him a berth on the car Dioces from New Orleans to Jersey City. Col King handed the ticket to the car conductor, who gave him in exchange a berth check to Jersey City in that car.

Plaintiff continued to occupy that berth until after the train had passed Washington, when he said the conductor came up and told him he must pay the regular fare from Washington to New York, and when Col. King asked him what he meant by the demand, the latter told him the train was running over the Pennsylvania Railroad line, while his ticket was for the Baltimore and Ohio. Col. King refused to pay an extra fare, and when the train reached Baltimore he was ejected.

The defendant said that Col. King had been told to change trains at Washington, but had refused. This the plaintiff denied, although he admitted that a fellow-passenger had told him the train would go on another line from Washington.

The case was tried last February before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court, and the jury accepted the plaintiff's testimony and he was awarded $2,000. The Court held that the Pullman Palace Car Company had contracted to carry Col. King from New Orleans to Jersey City by the car in which his berth was located, and warranted that upon presenting his ticket to the train conductor he should be allowed to ride undisturbed the entire distance in that car, without being required to make any further payment for transportation, and that such contract was broken by the company.

GREEN GOODS CASE IN COURT.

Defense Seeks to Discredit Anthony Comstock as a Witness—Motion for Dismissal Denied.

The credibility of Anthony Comstock as a witness was attacked yesterday by counsel for the defense in the trial for alleged "green-goods" operations of George Morris and John Reedy, the former Postmaster, station agent, and telegraph operator at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., which was being continued before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

Norman J. Marsh, attorney for the defense, asked Mr. Comstock, who is the principal witness for the prosecution, if he had ever known of the Society for the Suppression of Vice being used for the purpose of blackmail, and also if Mr. Comstock did not think he had been guilty of falsehood in corresponding with the suspected man under the name of A. Aldrich.

Mr. Comstock's answer to both questions was an emphatic negative.

Private Detective Hause, who had been engaged by Mr. Comstock to act as a decoy "come-on," was next placed on the stand. He identified Morris as the man who had represented himself at a meeting of the two as an agent of "Garcia," the chief operator in the "green-goods" enterprise.

Chief Post Office Inspector King of this division testified that Reedy had admitted that a registered letter sent from his office had contained a "green-goods" circular.

Judge Thomas denied, at the afternoon session, a motion for dismissal of the case on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The afternoon was taken up with the examination of employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company regarding the course of the telegraphic messages delivered to the alleged swindlers.

PULLAR'S DRINKS AND WIVES.

Plaintiff in Suit Against ex-Gov. Waller on the Stand—Novel Route to a Client's Favor.

Joseph W. Pullar gave further testimony concerning his intemperate habits and bigamous life before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday, where he was on the witness stand all day in the action which he has instituted to have set aside his transfer of his fifty-thousand-dollar interest in the estate of his second wife, Joanna Pullar, to ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, Alfred R. Page, and several others. He asserts that the contract was made in a private room at the Hotel Imperial at midnight on Oct. 14, 1897, when he was in no condition to transact business because of his drinking habits.

Pullar testified that he had had no employment for three years before the death of his wealthy wife, though he had formerly been a clerk in an express office. He said it had been his habit to take several cocktails on arising every morning to "brace up on."

"How much did you drink in 1897?" asked Wayland E. Benjamin, his counsel.

"Oh, I don't know. I took a lot of drinks every day."

Asked about his present habits, he said he didn't drink as much as formerly because he didn't have so much money. "I had four drinks of whisky yesterday," he said, "and one this morning."

He said that Page before the signing of the contract, told him he was in danger of arrest, and had advised him to go away and live somewhere under an assumed name. Although he had placed his affairs entirely in Mr. Page's hands, he had never received a statement from him. He said Page had not told him he was a bankrupt with judgments against him.

"Were you ever in business?" Mr. Benjamin asked.

"Yes, I went into the general novelty business with a friend in 1896. I bought the furniture and we had an office."

"How long were you in that business?"

"Two weeks."

"How did you come to get out of it?"

"Well, I just wandered away and left it."

Pullar testified that he had recently been in the steamfitting business, but after two weeks his partner, for some reason that he didn't know, "dissolved the partnership."

Gen. Burnett, counsel for the defense, then asked him about his domestic affairs. Pullar said he married Mary T. Duffy, with whom he has become reconciled and is now living, in 1877.

"Were you divorced from her?"

"No, we separated by mutual consent in 1891."

"When did you marry Mrs. Goodwin?"

"I object," cried Mr. Benjamin, "on the ground that it will incriminate him." Gen. Burnett pressed the question, and Justice Bischoff, finding that under the statute of limitations, the witness could not now be prosecuted for that crime, directed him to answer, and Pullar said he had married her Jan. 25, 1893, and lived with her until her death. Gen. Burnett then said he would show that Pullar had married the woman under an assumed name.

Pullar again denied he had reformed in the matter of drinking, and said that he still gets on little sprees about twice a month, but doesn't keep them up as he used to.

"Do you know what you're about on such occasions?" said Gen. Burnett.

"I think I do, but people tell me I don't."

"Does your attorney tell you you don't—"

"Hold on there!" shouted Mr. Benjamin. "I'll give you my own opinion of my client."

"All right," said Gen. Burnett, "I'd like to have it," and he leaned back twirling his eyeglasses. "I think he's the biggest ——" but the rest of the sentence was not uttered as Justice Bischoff cut it off.

"How did you happen to engage Mr. Benjamin for your present lawyer?" was the next question.

"Well, he sued me for my sister's rent and dispossessed her while I was at the Hot Springs." Even Justice Bischoff could not resist a smile at this novel route to a client's favor.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to the cross-examination of Pullar, and Gen. Burnett succeeded in making him contradict himself upon questions of memory many times. Some of the questions seemed to have slight bearing on the case, but they were put for the benefit of a medical expert for the defense, who will testify later as to Pullar's mental condition. The case will be continued to-day.

Pokers, in the hands of those who understand them, make business as well as fires burn briskly.

Dark tan lace shoes $1.50—those that didn't sell at $2.25, though worth more.

Every size from 5 to 10, with a generous proportion for the average foot—7 and 8.

Prince and Leonard Street stores only.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GAG AND ROB STEPMOTHER

The Jensan Boys of Jersey City Again on the Warpath.

Their Father's Ire Is Aroused, and He Will Not Try to Save Them from Prison This Time.

New Jersey has another pair of youthful desperadoes in two brothers, almost of the same age. The police of Jersey City are anxious to put a stop to the criminal career, for a time at least, of Charles J. Jensan, nineteen years of age, and his brother William, two years younger, who on Saturday last assaulted and robbed their stepmother in their father's house, at 131 Highland Avenue, and who have so far eluded capture.

Mr. Jensan, Sr., occupies a responsible position in the sugar refinery in Jersey City. Although it was mainly through his efforts that the boys were kept out of jail some months ago, he says he will now do all he can to have them apprehended and punished.

The boys on Nov. 4 last carried out a plan to rob their father's house, and, watching until their parents had gone out, carried off $400 worth of jewelry and other valuables, which they pawned. After the goods had been recovered the boys were arrested, and, in the hope of gaining their father's forgiveness, they concocted a story placing the blame on the younger boy, who is a favorite with the stepmother.

They were both convicted, however, and Judge Blair sentenced them to six months in jail. Then Mr. Jensan and a minister interceded for the young robbers, with the result that sentence was suspended. The boys did not go home, but hung around the lower part of the city, and either could not get or would not seek employment.

Their experience seemingly had no salutary effect, and last week they again coolly planned to rob their father's house. It was mainly by accident that they did not also add murder to their crimes, for, when it became necessary, they did not hesitate to assault their stepmother and to injure her severely.

While their father was at work, at about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, they forced an entrance to the house by breaking one of the kitchen windows. They found that Mrs. Jensan was up stairs, and, in order to lure her down, one of them rang the front doorbell and both concealed themselves in the dimly lighted hall.

As soon as she had reached the bottom of the flight, Charles darted forward, and before the woman could make an outery he had grasped her by the throat and thrown her to the floor. In falling, her head struck the edge of a hall stand and cut a deep gash in her scalp. Half unconscious, she struggled with her assailant, but the young man stuffed a towel into her mouth, while he called to William to ransack the house.

In a few minutes William came down stairs with all the valuables that he could discover. They consisted of a woman's gold watch, a wedding ring, a gold chain, a pair of diamond earrings, a gold breastpin, and $15 in cash, which had been taken from a bureau drawer. William had also appropriated his father's revolver, and this he held to Mrs. Jensan's head while he demanded to know where the rest of the money in the house was kept. She hesitated, but the boy threatened to shoot, and she finally told him where $13 more was to be found.

"Now get up and wash the blood off your face," said Charles, taking the gag from his stepmother's mouth. The wound on her head had bled profusely and had made her weak, and, as she staggered toward the kitchen, the youths darted out of the front door and disappeared. As soon as she was able Mrs. Jensan went to the house of Mrs. Batcheller, next door, and told her story. Word was at once sent to the Seventh Precinct Station House, but the boys have not been traced.

It was learned by the police yesterday that on a previous occasion the boys had extorted money from their father by placing a revolver at his head and threatening him with death. Mr. Jensan has told the police to use every effort to apprehend his sons, and says he will make it as warm as possible for them this time. The police have been unable to find any trace of the stolen articles in the local pawn shops, and are of the opinion that the boys took a train and went West.

FREDERICK DOMEYER A SUICIDE.

Wholesale China Dealer Takes an Overdose of Opium.

Frederick Domeyer, a wholesale dealer in china and glassware, committed suicide yesterday in his office, 52 Leonard Street. Business depression is thought to have caused despondency and probably mental complications.

Mr. Domeyer took an overdose of opium. He was unconscious when discovered by his son. An ambulance was called and Mr. Domeyer was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died last night.

Mr. Domeyer, who was fifty-six years old, lived in a handsome residence at 2,433 Webster Avenue, with his wife and family. The latter consisted of one son, twenty-one, and two grown daughters.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE FAVORED.

Council Committee Approves the East River Project.

The Joint Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Assembly, which has under consideration the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railroad Company for a franchise to tunnel under the East River, will hold an executive session later in the week, and unless strong opposition develops in the meantime will make a favorable report at next Tuesday's session of the Council.

Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the sentiment in favor of the franchise that he did not see any reason why the franchise should not be granted. "There is no disposition on the part of any member of the committee to defer the matter any longer than necessary," Mr. Oakley said, "and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that the franchise will soon be reported favorably."

Alderman Goodman, the only Republican member of the committee, said that he had favored the granting of the application last Summer, but had been unable to get action of any kind from the rest of the committee. "The affair has gone unacted upon so long," Mr. Goodman declared, "that scandal is sure to be caused by further delay."

FANCY GOODS DEP'T.

Black Satin Belts. "Pulley" effect, — with oxidized or gilt buckles,
95 cents each.

1,000 Belt Clasps,—jewelled or enameled,—oxidized or gilt,
35 cents to 95 cents;
Formerly 50 cents to $1.75.

Imported Tooth Brushes, 4 and 5 rows,
15 cents each;
Formerly 25 cents and 35 cents

Nail Brushes,—8 rows pure bristles,
25 cents each.

Toilet and Shaving Mirrors, —various light or dark wood mounts, — imported beveled glass,
75 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Where art, willing captive, clings—
All are thine, to have and hold
For uses sweet and manifold."

If a prize were offered for that furnishing essential, embodying the highest refinement, we scarce doubt that the award could be claimed by our drawing-room designs. Here art, and art of a very high order, has been entered into. And as it cannot be called "art for art's sake," it is therefore a lofty achievement.

This is a fortunate season for those needing beauty bits for an odd corner, as some of our chef d'ouvres are even below factory prices.

Artistic Window Seats in silk tapestry, $18.00, $21.00 and $27.00 (reduced from $24.00, $27.00 and 37.00.

To have your furniture different from what one sees everywhere, and to get it reduced from factory prices, you must now

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Restores and creates a good appetite, assists digestion, and gives vitality and vigor to the entire system.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....at 8:30
Last 4 Nights. Daniel Frohman .....Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat.....2:15
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
.....THIRD MONTH.....
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
***NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE at the box office.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
"Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8.20.
Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20.
Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way
Ev'gs. 8. Matinée Saturday.
In His New Play.
WM. GILLETTE SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

Wallack's Olga Nethersole In Sapho.
FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY, FEB. 5th.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. Naughty Anthony
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
DON'T MISS Last Chances to see
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
To-night, "AM SPIELTISCH DES LEBENS."
First Time, (The Game of Life.) By Klaus Arsen.

Big Excursion Leaves Boston.

What is said to be the largest excursion on record to leave the United States in one body, and which otherwise will be notable as marking the beginning of the expected great exodus of Americans to Europe and the Paris Exposition this year, will leave Boston to-morrow, when the steamer New England will sail for a ten weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean. She will have 525 passengers on board. Heretofore the port of departure for these excursions has been New York. The New England, which registers 11,400 tons, has been specially chartered from the Dominion Line for the trip by Frank C. Clark's Tourist Agency.

Upper West Side Fire Protection.

Fire Chief Croker has completed plans for the protection of life at fires on the upper west side of the city. As a result of the opposition of the residents of West Ninety-second Street to the location of a fire house in that vicinity, Chief Croker has decided to establish a second truck company in the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 22, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Ninety-third Street. When the first company is out to a fire the second company will be in service to cover the district in case of another fire.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
GRAND OPERA
Under the direction of
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45—D
Gadski, Schumann-Heink
Dippel, Pringle, and Bertr
Fri. Evg., Feb. 2, at
SINGER. Mmes. Emma
Heink. MM. Van Rooy,
Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor
Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA
and Mantell; MM. Alvarez, Sc
Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 3, at 8,
DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER.
ski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bell
and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Sun. Ev'g., Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand
Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan
Olitzka; MM. Seligman and Van Rooy
schnikoff, Violinist, together with Metropol
Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6, at B'klyn—CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. FAUST.
Fri. Ev'g. Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's
MANILA TE DEUM,
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by
GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT,
and solos by
Madame Nordica Mr. Edouard de Reszke
and
Madame Gadski, Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 2D, AT 3:30.
In compliance with numerous requests,
MR. A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
will repeat his lecture given in Chickering Hall on the 23d inst. Subject: IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. Illustrated. Thrilling story of his journey into TIBET. Capture by the Lamas; Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, and 75c. For sale at the Waldorf Newsstand & J. B. Pond, Everett House.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS. 42d ONLY THIS WEEK 42d
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW,
New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, (Ltd.)
Thousands of Birds—Lots of Pigeons and Bantams—Splendid Pheasants—Big Turkeys—Pretty Ducks—Incubators and Little Chicks—Finest quality and breed ever shown.
Open 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission 50c. Children

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets
15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. FOUR COHANS
Cont. Perf.
15, 25, 50c. Vaude & Adams.
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c.

Joint Recital
Wed. Aft., Feb. 7.
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1.
On sale at Schuberth's.
Direction, Victor Thrane.
Knabe Piano Used.
Mendelssohn Hall.
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist
and
Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER
The Swiss 'Cellist.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. Prices 10c. Seats, 20c. Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN LAST WEEK OF
MAXINE ELLIOTT THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS READY TO-MORROW.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Children's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

Last Piano Recital MENDELSSOHN HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Hambourg
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

CASINO! Last 10 nights! MAT. TO-DAY!
Engagmnt positively closes Feb. 10.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Feb. 12, (Lincoln Day)—1st time, "Princess Chic."

Koster & Bial's
Great Lafayette, Adele Purvis Orni, Marion Manola, The 6 Sennetts, Mildred Howard Degrey, O'Brien & Havel, Ramza & Arno, others. Mat. To-day, 50c.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th.
Last Week. Mats. To-day & Sat.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
Tuesday, Feb. 6—"The Countess Chiffon."

Comique B'way & 29th St. The House That Jack Built
MAT. TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c.
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO. 2 Burlesques & Vaudeville.

THE DEWEY. Matinee